Murderers in Judges' Robes

52 judges and prosecutors
from Hitler's
infamous "People's Court"
live and hold
office in West Germany
and West Berlin

HX
632
A1
W9
NO.523

Ex libris
universitatis
albertaensis

Murderers in Judges' Robes

52 judges and prosecutors
from Hitler's
infamous "People's Court"
live and hold
office in West Germany
and West Berlin

Publishing House Verlag Zeit im Bild, GDR–801 Dresden,
Julian-Grimau-Allee
Translated by Intertext, GDR–108 Berlin
Printed in the German Democratic Republic by
Grafischer Grossbetrieb Völkerfreundschaft Dresden
9225 - 2

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

An important Press conference of the National Council of the National Front of Democratic Germany took place on February 21, 1969, in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. On this occasion Professor Albert Norden, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and member of the Presidium of the National Council, presented the GDR's standpoint to Bonn's aggravation of its policy of revanche and also to the neo-nazi development in West Germany. At the same time he showed that revanchism and neo-nazism have become the main factors in Bonn's policy and that the mounting process of renazification is being promoted by the CDU/CSU, the West German government party. In this the neo-nazi Thadden party (NPD), which enjoys the highest degree of government support, has the task of rounding up dissatisfaction in the extreme right wing and through its open neo-nazi slogans and practices making it easier for the CDU/CSU to press on with its drive to the Right. On the other hand, the name of the Social Democratic Party in the Government Coalition is misused to veil the marauding and profit-obsessed aggressive policy of monopoly capital and to prevent the working people from actively resisting the anti-democratic and anti-peace measures of the Bonn Government.

Professor Norden presented detailed statistics on the extent of the concentration of heavily incriminated nazi experts in the Bonn state; during the course of the years these experts have already reared whole bands of new nazis. He dealt with the scandalous acquittal of Rehse by a West German court. Rehse, as is known, was a judge at the Supreme Court in nazi Germany which was headed by that notorious nazi Freisler. Professor Norden submitted to the representatives of the international Press documents which show that together with Rehse, 52 former judges, state prosecutors and investigation judges of Freisler's "People's Court" are at large in West Germany or West Berlin. They once again occupy influential positions in the judiciary or are in receipt of high state pensions, despite the fact that it has been shown that they were responsible for at least 1,080 sentences of death, amounting to murder.

The Bonn state needs these criminals in its legal apparatus to develop a system of organised terror aimed against all those West German democrats who offer resistance to neo-nazism and revanchism. In the twenty years of existence of the Bonn state, not a single nazi hanging judge has been called to account.

On the other hand, alone since the passing of the notorious amendments to Bonn's criminal code of 1951, more than 200,000 preliminary proceedings have been instituted against democratic and progressively minded people. A stir was also caused by the documents which expose Eugen Gerstenmaier, the *Bundestag* president who was recently forced to resign, as having been a Gestapo agent. Gerstenmaier was registered under the number P 38/546 in the card index of the nazi Reich Security Headquarters as sworn contact man; his employers deliberately smuggled him into the ranks of the conspirators of July 20, 1944, who organised the attempt on Hitler's life. Evidence exists that Gerstenmaier denounced at least 17 members of the "Kreisau Circle" to the Gestapo and thus into the hands of the executioner.

Speaking about Bonn's provocatory intention to have the new Federal President elected outside the West German Federal Republic in the independent political territory of West Berlin, Professor Norden said:

"When we emphatically condemn this provocation and, besides the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community of states, ever-widening circles of the capitalist world join us in raising their voice in warning, then it is not just because it is a matter of a neo-nazi demonstration against the GDR. With the provocatory intention of Bonn to elect the West German Federal President outside the boundaries of its own state, the role of that state as main

mischief-maker in Europe is very clearly demonstrated. The deliberate increase of tension in and around West Berlin, the fact that neo-nazism is now to be demonstratively exported from West Germany to West Berlin, in the heart of the anti-fascist GDR, signifies a dangerous attack against peace and security."

Professor Norden told the representatives of the international Press that according to the official list of delegates to the Federal Assembly, almost every tenth delegate is either an old or a new nazi. Hitler and Goebbels would rejoice at the sight of how NPD-leader Thadden and his henchmen intend to elect their highest representatives in complete harmony with well-established neo-nazi forces from the other Bonn parties—together with such people as Dr. Friedrich Kempfler, personally promoted by Himmler to *Standartenführer* in 1943 and thus to one of the leading figures of the SS and who today is a CDU deputy to the Bundestag; or Siegfried Zoglmann, formerly in charge of the Prague centre of the nazi Reich youth movement, today FDP deputy to the *Bundestag;* or Dr. Hans-Karl Filbinger, who as court-martial judge-advocator was largely responsible for the murder of young German soldiers, today CDU Prime Minister and deputy in the Baden-Württemberg *Landtag;* or Dr. Helmut Lemke, district nazi propagandist, today CDU Prime Minister and deputy in the Schleswig-Holstein *Landtag;* or Werner Kuhnt, formerly *Oberbannführer* of the Hitler Youth and member of the nazi party from 1929, who was a member of the nazi *Reichstag* and is today NPD deputy in the Baden-Württemberg *Landtag*. This is just a small selection of the delegates who intend to elect the West German Federal President in West Berlin.

The dangerous machinations in West Berlin make it clear that in the present phase of West Germany's expansionist policy, West Berlin, which lies outside the boundaries of the West German Federal Republic, is to play the role of a main supporting base and major lever for the execution of the West German imperialist's plan for hegemony.

"As far as the GDR is concerned," said Professor Albert Norden, "we shall, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union, the socialist world power, in fraternal alliance with all the other states united in the socialist community of nations, and in agreement with the overwhelming majority of the population of West Germany and West Berlin and of the European nations, show the imperialist instigators of provocations, of attacks on peace and European security, the limits of their power. West Berlin will never at any time belong to the Bonn militarists and neo-nazis. As, under revanchism and neo-nazism there can be no stable and secure peace in Europe, revanchism and neo-nazism in West Germany must be completely extirpated."

Hitler's Hanging Judges in Bonn's Establishment

The world was alarmed at the acquittal of Hans-Joachim Rehse, one of the infamous hanging judges at the Nazi People's Court, headed by Roland Freisler. Rehse shared responsibility for at least 231 death and terrorist sentences. This single event highlights just how deep and how open is the neo-Nazi influence in West Germany and West Berlin.

The information which follows could be entitled "50 Rehse Cases" for it proves that in West Germany and West Berlin today, 52 of the most ruthless judges of the Hitler regime live unmolested: 52 of the judges and prosecutors of Freisler's People's Court.

Recently found files of the People's Court prove that these Nazis helped to pass at least 1,080 death sentences.

The people whom these 52 murderers in judges' robes delivered up to the hangman came from Germany and countries occupied by the fascists. They were Communists, Social Democrats and other upright patriots, anti-fascists who fought the Nazi regime and they were men and women who had offended against the Nazi race laws (co-authored by Hans Globke) or had not been careful enough in expressing dissatisfaction or doubt. Some of these 52 judges committed crimes as jurists in Nazi special courts in occupied countries.

The documents prove that they not only acted as prosecutors and judges at Freisler's People's Court, but, like prosecutor Reichelt—today prosecutor at the Superior Provincial Court in Coblenz—were also paid Gestapo agents.

Some twenty of these men, whose hands are stained with the blood of hundreds, are still working at courts and in the judiciary in West Germany and West Berlin and pronounce "justice" as judge, prosecutor or even divisional head in the Supreme Court like the People's Court prosecutor, Dr. Schlüter. Some of them have been defending the worst Nazis and war criminals for years in their capacity as lawyers.

Not a few of these man helped prosecute democrats after 1945. They simply continued their fascist activities, also in their political lives, such as Dr. Hager, once prosecutor at the People's Court, who supports the NPD, the neo-Nazi party, financially.

More than 20 of these hanging judges were not only able to retire without once being brought to justice, but are even granted a high pension by the Bonn Government. Every year, the West German tax-payers must pay half a million marks for this purpose alone. In fact, these men enjoy a higher living standard than under the Nazis. Hager built himself a villa for 200,000 marks in Usingen/Taunus. Rathmayer, also prosecutor at the People's Court, owns a villa worth 180,000 marks.

In past years, the GDR has given the West German authorities conclusive proof of these men's crimes. From 1966 to 67 alone, it handed over documents on 156 death sentences. However, none of these hanging judges or prosecutors from the People's Court have been convicted so far. In a few cases, preliminary inquiries were instituted thanks to the overwhelming evidence from the GDR and public pressure, but they were all stayed.

With Rehse's acquittal a precedence was created which completely and officially rehabilitates all hanging judges and juridical war criminals at Freisler's People's Court and elsewhere. This acquittal made clear that the rulers in West Germany are more openly and aggressively going over to the offensive against the norms of international law which demand the prosecution and punishment of Nazis and war criminals and that they are completely contemptuous of the latest UN resolution on the non-applicability of the statute of limitations to such crimes.

The following material contains

A a list of former judges and prosecutors at the fascist People's Court who are either still in office in West Germany or West Berlin or receive high state pensions without ever having been put on trial;

B a detailed description of the crimes committed by 12 judges and prosecutors at Freisler's People's Court.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
University of Alberta Libraries

https://archive.org/details/murderersinjudge00unse

A

List

of judges and prosecutors at the fascist People's Court who live unmolested and hold office in West Germany and West Berlin today

1. **Arndt,** Hans-Dietrich, b. 22. 10. 1909
   before 1945: provincial judge in Mainz and from 1942 investigating judge at the People's Court
   Organized inquiries into the activities of numerous German, French and Czechoslovak anti-fascists and gave orders for arrest
   after 1945: divisional head at the Superior Provincial Court in Coblenz
   Prosecution after 1945: none

2. **Bandel,** Dr. Robert, b. 18. 2. 1908
   before 1945: prosecutor at the Provincial Court in Mannheim, in 1940 prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
   Involved in many terrorist sentences on French and Polish patriots. Supervisor of executions
   after 1945: Senior district judge in Kehl
   prosecution after 1945: none

3. **Bellwinkel,** b. 1. 9. 1904
   before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
   Helped bring about at least six death sentences on German anti-fascists
   after 1945: First Prosecutor in Bielefeld
   prosecution after 1945: none

4. **Bogenrieder,** Dr. Alfons, b. 3. 10. 1900
   before 1945: First Prosecutor at the Special Court in Stuttgart and supervisor of executions for the People's Court
   Assisted in 12 death sentences on persons violating the "Regulation on Elements Hostile to the People" and on German anti-fascists
   after 1945: Ministerial Counsellor at the Ministry of Justice in Baden-Württemberg (up to 1966)
   prosecution after 1945: none

5. **Bruchhaus,** Dr., b. 1. 2. 1903
   before 1945: First Prosecutor and supervisor of executions at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court. Involved in at least 33 death sentences on German, Dutch, Belgian and Czechoslovak resistance fighters
   after 1945: prosecutor in Wuppertal (up to 1961)
   prosecution after 1945: preliminary proceedings were stayed

6. **Carmine,** Dr. Erich, b. 24. 8. 1906
   before 1945: from 1943 supervisory judge in Czechoslovakia and investigating judge at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
   after 1945: district judge in Nuremberg
   prosecution after 1945: none

7. **Dede,** Christian, b. 26. 8. 1906
   before 1945: prosecutor at the Special Court in Weimar and the People's Court
   after 1945: provincial court director in Hanover
   prosecution after 1945: none

8. **Doman,** Karl-Heinz, b. 1. 2. 1904
   before 1945: First Prosecutor and supervisor of executions at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
   Helped bring about at least 9 death and numerous other terrorist sentences for "sabotage of the war effort" and "racial disgrace"
   after 1945: prosecutor at the provincial court in West Berlin (up to 1960)
   prosecution after 1945: none

9. **Eisert,** Dr. Georg, b. 25. 11. 1899
   before 1945: provincial judge in Würzburg, then

prosecutor and supervisor of executions at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Demanded death and other terrorist sentences on German, Polish, Czechoslovak and Lithuanian antifascists

after 1945: provincial court director in Würzburg (up to 1965)

prosecution after 1945: none

10. **Emmerich,** Dr. Paul, b. 10. 8. 1907

before 1945: provincial judge in Berlin and at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Helped bring about at least 13 death sentences on Czechoslovak, Austrian, Polish and German resistance fighters. Supervisor of executions

after 1945: provincial court director in Saarbrücken (up to 1962)

prosecution after 1945: none

11. **Figge,** Karl, b. 4. 8. 1903

before 1945: first Prosecutor at the People's Court. Demanded at least 46 death sentences on German, Austrian, Polish, Czechoslovak and French citizens

after 1945: lawyer and notary at the district court of Schwelm

prosecution after 1945: none

12. **Frankenberg,** Johannes, b. 7. 1. 1906

before 1945: provincial court counsellor and investigating judge at the People's Court
Helped enforce more than 150 sentences for "racial disgrace".

after 1945: senior district judge in Münnerstadt

prosecution after 1945: none

13. **Fricke,** Andreas, b. 10. 11. 1903

before 1945: district judge in Ruhland and Lobenstein, from 1942 investigating judge at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

after 1945: provincial judge in Brunswick up to 1968

14. **Grendel,** Dr. Wilhelm, b. 14. 12. 1902

before 1945: senior provincial court counsellor in Celle, from 1942 senior provincial court counsellor at the People's Court
Helped bring about at least 3 death and many other sentences on German and Polish patriots

after 1945: senior provincial court counsellor in Celle (up to 1966)

prosecution after 1945: none

15. **Guntz,** Dr. Eduard, b. 23. 9. 1904

before 1954: district judge in Munich and Dachau; 1939–1942 district court counsellor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court, then at the special court in Cracow, from 1. 2. 1944 worked in the Department of Justice at the Cracow District Governor's Office
Helped bring about over 16 death and nine life sentences on Polish and German patriots

after 1945: senior judge at the Superior Provincial Court in Munich (up to 1968)

prosecution after 1945: none

16. **Hahne,** Harald, b. 10. 3. 1911

before 1945: prosecutor at special courts in Katowice, from 1941 prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

after 1945: First Senior Prosecutor in Osnabrück

prosecution after 1945: none

17. **Hager,** Dr. Wilmar, b. 14. 12. 1903

before 1945: representative of the Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in over 22 death sentences on German patriots. In the Brandenburg penitentiary he supervised the execution of German, Polish, Czechoslovak, Belgian, French and Austrian citizens

after 1945: Lawyer and notary in Usingen/Taunus

prosecution after 1945: none

18. **Hegener,** Wilhelm, b. 31. 12. 1906

before 1945: district judge in Plettenberg and Salzkotten; district judge at the People's Court; in 1944 judge at the Special Court in Dortmund

Helped bring about terrorist sentences on foreign slave labourers
after 1945: district judge in Salzkotten (up to 1968)
prosecution after 1945: none

19. **Herrnreiter,** Dr. Ferdinand, b. 8. 3. 1907
before 1945: prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court; first prosecutor at the Special Court in Bamberg
Involved in many harsh sentences on German anti-fascists
after 1945: provincial court director in Augsburg
prosecution after 1945: none

20. **Höher,** Dr. Konrad, b. 9. 5. 1905
before 1945: prosecutor at the Aachen Special Court; from 1944 prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Participated in at least five death sentences on German and Czechoslovak resistance fighters
after 1945: prosecutor in Cologne (up to 1964)
prosecution after 1945: none

21. **Indra,** Dr. Rudolf, b. 10. 3. 1901
before 1945: district judge in Zwittau and Freiwaldau; investigating judge at the People's Court
after 1945: provincial judge in Giessen (up to 1966)
prosecution after 1945: none

22. **Jaager,** Kurt, b. 30. 1. 1904
before 1945: prosecutor at the Special Court in Vienna; first prosecutor and supervisor of executions at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court. Participated in over 18 death and harsh prison sentences on German, Austrian, Polish and Soviet anti-fascists
after 1945: First Prosecutor at the Superior Provincial Court in Schleswig (up to 1959)
prosecution after 1945: preliminary proceedings were stayed in 1961.

23. **Jaeger,** Dr. Helmut, b. 20. 6. 1901
before 1945: First Prosecutor af the People's Court. Involved in about at least four death and other harsh sentences (including life imprisonment) on German, Polish, Czechoslovak and Dutch citizens
after 1945: senior judge at the Munich Superior Provincial Court (up to 1966)
prosecution after 1945: none

24. **Kraemer,** Dr. Leo, b. 18. 9. 1901
before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Participated in death and other harsh sentences on Polish and Jewish people for high treason and violation of the "Law for the Protection of German Blood and Honour"
after 1945: senior prosecutor at the Superior Provincial Court in Cologne (up to 1966)
prosecution after 1945: none

25. **Lautz,** Dr. Ernst, b. 13. 11. 1887
before 1945: Reich prosecutor at the People's Court; helped bring about at least 390 death sentences on German and foreign anti-fascists
after 1945: in the Nuremberg Trials of Nazi jurists in 1949 sentenced to 10 years imprisonment; released in 1951

26. **Lay,** Werner, b. 1. 2. 1906
before 1945: First Prosecutor in Mannheim; prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Involved in many terrorist sentences on German resistance fighters
after 1945: senior provincial judge in Karlsruhe
prosecution after 1945: none

27. **Lell,** Heinz-Günther, Dr., b. 1. 8. 1904
before 1945: prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Helped enforce at least five death and other harsh sentences on German, Polish and Lithuanian patriots
after 1945: senior prosecutor in West Berlin
prosecution after 1945: none

28. **Lenhardt,** Dr. Gerd, b. 17. 6. 1898
before 1945: provincial court director in Coblenz and Trier prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

Participated in at least 47 death sentences on German, Austrian, French and Czechoslovak citizens

after 1945: senior provincial judge in Neustadt an der Weinstrasse

prosecution after 1945: none

29. **Liebau,** Dr. Johannes, b. 15. 11. 1905

before 1945: district court counsellor at the People's Court and the Special Court in Posen (now Poznań)
Involved in more than eight death and other harsh sentences on French, German and Polish anti-fascists

after 1945: senior district judge in Seesen/Lower Saxony (up to 1967)

prosecution after 1945: none

30. **Makart,** Dr., b. 21. 10. 1893

before 1945: judge at the People's Court
Helped pass more than 22 death sentences on German, Polish, czechoslovak, Austrian and Lithuanian citizens for opposing the Hitler regime

after 1945: administrative Court director in Cologne (up to 1959)

prosecution after 1945: none

31. **Meenen,** Günter van, b. 14. 2. 1895

before 1945: provincial court counsellor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Involved in at least one death and other harsh sentences (including life imprisonment) on German and Čzechoslovak resistance fighters

after 1945: provincial Court director in Duisburg (up to 1962)

prosecution after 1945: none

32. **Münich,** Dr. Alfred, b. 2. 9. 1906

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in many terrorist sentences on German anti-fascists.

after 1945: divisional head at the Superior Provincial Court in Munich

prosecution after 1945: none

33. **Münstermann,** Dr. Wolfgang, b. 18. 11. 1898

before 1945: judge at the People's Court
Helped bring about at least 19 death sentences on German citizens, foreign slave labourers and prisoners-of-war.

after 1945: prosecutor in Celle

prosecution after 1945: none

34. **Naucke,** Dr. Kurt, b. 9. 6. 1905

before 1945: public prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in at least 19 death sentences on czechoslovak anti-fascists

after 1945: first senior prosecutor in Hanover

prosecution after 1945: none

35. **Nebelung,** Günther, b. 24. 3. 1896

before 1945: divisional head at the People's Court
Passed more than 28 death sentences on German, French and czechoslovak citizens, 5 death sentences for participation in the attempted assassination of Hitler on July 20, 1944

after 1945: barrister at the district court in Seesen (up to 1968)

prosecution after 1945: none

36. **Nellessen,** Dr. Wilhelm, b. 28. 11. 1900

before 1945: senior prosecutor at the Special Court in Bielietz (Bielsko) and Oppeln (Opole), prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office at the People's Court
Involved in numerous death sentences and long prison terms on German and Polish citizens, including those of Jewish denomination

after 1945: senior prosecutor at the provincial court in Aachen (up to 1967)

prosecution after 1945: none

37. **Neuber,** Dr. Kurt, b. 31. 12. 1902

before 1945: First Prosecutor at the People's Court
Helped bring about harsh sentences of imprisonment

after 1945: senior prosecutor in Osnabrück (up to 1964)

prosecution after 1945: none

38. **Orzechowski,** Wolfgang, b. 16. 6. 1904

before 1945: senior prosecutor at the Special Court in Breslau (Wroclaw), prose-

cutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office at the People's Court
Enforced numerous terrorist sentences on Poles, Czechs and Germans on account of their anti-Nazi utterances, for "sabotage of the war effort", and violations of the "War Economy Regulations"

after 1945: senior prosecutor at the Superior Provincial Court in Cologne

prosecution after 1945: none

39. **Rathmeyer,** Otto, b. 15. 12. 1905

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in more than 78 death sentences on Czechoslovak resistance fighters

after 1945: provincial judge in Landshut

prosecution after 1945: preliminary proceedings against him were instituted, but stayed in February 1966

40. **Rehse,** Hans-Joachim, b. 27. 9. 1902

before 1945: judge at the People's Court
Helped pass at least 231 death sentences on German and foreign citizens

after 1945: specially commissioned judge at the provincial administrative court in Schleswig (up to 1956)

prosecution after 1945: During appeal proceedings in December 1968 he was acquitted by the jury court in West Berlin

41. **Reichelt,** Dr. Erich, b. 20. 1. 1904

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in at least 9 death sentences on German anti-fascists. From 1943 he decided on the execution of death sentences

after 1945: first prosecutor in Coblenz

prosecution after 1945: none

42. **Reimers,** Dr. Paul, b. 4. 2. 1902

before 1945: judge at the People's Court
Helped pass more than 124 death sentences against German and foreign anti-fascists

after 1945: provincial court counsellor in Ravensburg (up to 1963)

prosecution after 1945: preliminary proceedings were stayed

43. **Ruepprecht,** Dr. Hans-Ulrich, Freiherr von, b. 9. 7. 1911

before 1945: provincial court judge in Ravensburg and investigating judge at the People's Court

after 1945: Superior Provincial Court Counsellor in Stuttgart

prosecution after 1945: none

44. **Scherf,** Hellmuth, b. 10. 7. 1906

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court

after 1945: prosecutor in Düsseldorf (up to 1963)

prosecution after 1945: none

45. **Schlüter,** Dr. Franz, b. 13. 4. 1907

before 1945: judge at the People's Court
Involved in more than 21 death sentences on German and foreign anti-fascists for their political convictions or religious beliefs

after 1945: divisional head at the Federal Patent Court in Munich

prosecution after 1945: none

46. **Schreitmüller,** Dr. Adolf, b. 8. 11. 1902

before 1945: provincial court counsellor at the Special Court in Stuttgart and the People's Court
Helped pass at least 19 death sentences on German, Czechoslovak and Polish citizens

after 1945: district court director in Stuttgart (up to 1968)

prosecution after 1945: none

47. **Spahr,** Karl, b. 7. 8. 1903

before 1945: senior prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Involved in more than 38 death and other terrorist sentences on German, Dutch Belgian, Swiss and Polish citizens for anti-fascist activities

after 1945: provincial court counsellor in Stuttgart (up to 1962)

prosecution after 1945: none

48. **Stark,** Edmund, b. 14. 6. 1909

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in more than 50 death sen-

tences on German and Austrian anti-fascists

after 1945: provincial court director in Ravensburg

prosecution after 1945: none

49. **Steinke,** Max, b. 7. 10. 1910

before 1945: prosecutor at the People's Court
Involved in a death sentence and other harsh sentences on Germans and Poles because of their political activities

after 1945: district court director in Singen

prosecution after 1945: none

50. **Strödter,** Gustav, b. 27. 5. 1909

before 1945: district court councellor at the Special Court in Linz and from September 1940 investigating judge at the People's Court
Took part in passing at least 12 death and numerous sentences involving long terms of imprisonment on Germans, Austrians, French, Polish, Czechoslovak and Greek slave labourers

after 1945: district court director in Wetzlar

prosecution after 1945: none

51. **Weber,** Otto, b. 14. 10. 1902

before 1945: judge and investigating judge at the People's Court
Passed numerous terrorist sentences on Czechoslovak and Polish resistance fighters

after 1945: district court judge in Ahrensburg

prosecution after 1945: none

52. **Zeschau,** Heinrich von, b. 30. 12. 1898

before 1945: provincial court counsellor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
Enforced at least 18 death sentences on German, Austrian and Czechoslovak patriots as prosecutor. In numerous other cases he demanded long terms of imprisonment

after 1945: provincial court judge in Ulm (up to 1962)

prosecution after 1945: none

Bellwinkel, Karl-Hermann, born on September 1, 1904

before 1945: prosecutor at the IVth Criminal Division of the Provincial Court of Muenster, afterwards prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court; member of the NSDAP and the SA

after 1945: First Prosecutor in Bielefeld

Bellwinkel was prosecutor at the Nazi People's Court. According to incomplete data he demanded capital punishment for six Germans for "sabotaging the war effort" and "preparing high treason" from November 1944 until the beginning of 1945 alone. Among his victims was the son of the writer Carl Sternheim who had emigrated from Germany.

Carl-Hans Sternheim had made "defeatist" remarks during his stay in the provincial hospital of Stadtroda. Bellwinkel demanded the death sentence for "sabotage of the war effort". A lieutenant-colonel of the Wehrmacht was sentenced to death on the same grounds on January 1, 1945, because he had said in connection with the attempt on Hitler's life on July 20, 1944 "that there were good Germans" among those involved in the plot.

On behalf of the Reich Prosecutor, Bellwinkel supervised executions in a number of cases until the Allies put an end to the terrorist jurisdiction of the so-called People's Court.

After 1945 he was First Prosecutor at a West German court.

Bruchhaus, Dr., born on February 1, 1903

before 1945: First Prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

after 1945: prosecutor in Wuppertal (until 1961)

As representative of the Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court, Bruchhaus enforced death sentences in at least 33 cases and demanded long terms of penal servitude for German, Dutch, Belgian and Czechoslovak resistance fighters. During a trial on August 3, 1940, he obtained a death sentence against Arnulf Krauth and his wife Hildegard, whom he accused of "preparing high treason". Among his victims were also the young anti-fascists Hans-Joachim Günther (21 years), Wolfgang Pander (25 years), Bernhard Sikorski (21 years), Emmerich Schaper (22 years) as well as the music teacher Alfred Schmidt (47 years) from Berlin. They died on the scaffold because they had spread anti-fascist writings demanding the overthrow of Hitler's regime and an end to the war.

In June 1942 the 2nd Panel of the People's Court sentenced Otto Häuslein and Adam Leis from France to death for anti-fascist activities, a sentence demanded by Bruchhaus.

As representative of the Reich Prosecutor, Bruchhaus took part in the trial of the Dutch citizens Jaring Woudstra and Marinus van Sabben from Rotterdam on March 12, 1943. They were sentenced to death because they had raised funds and food among Dutch workers for the Social-Democrats arrested in Nazi Germany and had distributed anti-fascist pamphlets.

On July 23, 1943, at the request of Bruchhaus, the 2nd Panel of the People's Court pronounced a death sentence on the Berlin Communist Kurt Gersing because he had produced and distributed leaflets against fascism and the war together with Hans Guenther and other young resistance fighters.

As the representative of the Reich Prosecutor, Bruchhaus asked for capital punishment in the case of the German communists Willi Seng, Wilhelm Beuttel and Albert Kamradt on September 24, 1944.

In the same month Dr. Alois Geiger was sentenced to death for anti-Nazi remarks. In September 1942 Bruchhaus demanded a death sentence on August and Lina Beckmann and on Gustav and Frieda Horstbrink for "preparing high treason".

Bruchhaus, who was promoted to the rank of First Prosecutor in 1944, showed no scruples whatsoever in ruthlessly applying the unjust Nazi laws to Communists, Social-Democrats and other anti-fascists.

He was completely indifferent to the nationality, age or the motives of the accused. He also proved this during the trial conducted by the 2nd Panel on September 20, 1944, of nine Belgians, six of whom were sentenced to death "because they had joined the Belgian resistance movement". They were Raymond Rousseaux, Nicolas and Jeanne Tesson, François Goffinet, André Blaise and Jean-Nicolas Dewaide. The doctor George Delpierre was given a long sentence of imprisonment for having given medical aid to Belgian resistance fighters.

So far, 33 death sentences on German and Dutch patriots in which Bruchhaus was involved have become known. In numerous cases he also supervised the execution of his victims. Yet after the collapse of the Nazi regime he was employed in the West German judicial apparatus with full rights. In February 1958

Frau Anna Leis from Frankfurt/Main lodged a charge at the senior prosecutor's office of the Provincial Court of Wuppertal against Bruchhaus who had been the prosecuting attorney at the trial of her husband Adam Leis executed in September 1942.
Bruchhaus was neither called to account nor refused a pension.

Figge, Karl, born on August 4, 1903
before 1945: First Prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
today: barrister at the District Court at Schwelm and the Provincial Court at Hagen

Already before the war Figge imposed many terrorist sentences on German anti-fascists. According to hitherto incomplete documents at least 46 death sentences on Germans, Austrians, Poles, Czechs, Frenchmen and Italians as well as many terms of penal servitude for "preparing high treason" and "sabotaging the war effort" were pronounced and carried out as a result of his accusations.
On November 15, 1940, the 2nd Panel of the Nazi People's Court pronounced a death sentence at Figge's request on the German Communist, Michael Schneeberger for having transported anti-fascist writings.
As prosecutor Figge demanded maximum punishment in almost all cases. In a trial on June 10, 1942, he asked for death sentences for each of the 11 German Communist defendants.
On June 12, 1942, the Austrian Social-Democrat Ferdinand Strasser, deputy of the Lower Austrian Provincial Parliament for the Socialist Party of Austria, and the Communists Franz Zeller and Johann Hoffmann were sentenced to death for their joint struggle against the Hitler dictatorship.
On January 26, 1943, the People's Court tried ten French citizens including four women. Figge called for four death sentences and a total of 55 years of hard labour for "support of the enemy".
In a trial held from April 7 to April 9, 1943, Figge prosecuted 31 Austrians and three Yugoslavs who had joined a resistance group in Carinthia. The 1st Panel pronouced a verdict of death in 13 cases, the others were sentenced to many years of imprisonment.
In December 1943, during three trials of 22 people engaged in the Austrian freedom movement, Figge demanded the death sentence for the principal accused Günther Losch and over 70 years of hard labour and imprisonment for his comrades.
In February and March, 1944 other Austrian resistance fighters were tried; 4 out of 13 accused were sentenced to capital punishment.
The terrorist sentences for "sabotaging the war effort" pronouced in 1944 included a verdict of death on the German Karoline Zeitler and the Czechoslovak professor Ernst Mohr. The Italien sculptor Dr. Oskar Lamura was also sentenced to four years hard labour for "sabotaging the war effort" as demanded by Figge.
In January 1944 as representative of the Reich Prosecutor Figge supervised the execution of 6 death sentences in Brandenburg. He has not yet been punished for his crimes.

Hager, Dr. Wilmar, born on December 14, 1903
before 1945: Provincial Court Counsellor and prosecutor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court
today: Lawyer and notary at Usingen/Taunus

Even before the fascists seized power Hager was an adherent of the most reactionary forces in the Weimar Republic. His step from the National German Freedom Party to the Nazi movement was for him only logical. As Freisler's assistant he served the criminal Hitler regime until its ignominous end.
During the years of the Second World War he was an investigating judge and prosecutor at the Prosecutor's Office of the Nazi People's Court. There are not only many written death sentences against German anti-fascists and resistance fighters from other countries which were pronounced at this time, but also documents on Hager's participation in executions at the Brandenburg penitentiary.
On July 24, 1944, he supervised the execution of 15 Germans, Poles, Czechoslovaks, Belgians, Frenchmen, Austrians, sentenced by the People's Court on political grounds, who were guillotined at intervals of several minutes.
In July 1942 Hager prosecuted the German resistance fighter Joseph Michel on behalf of the Reich Prosecutor. The People's Court granted Hager's application and sentenced Michel to death for Communist activities.
During the trial from November 23–25, 1942, he prosecuted Franciscus Hensen and another six members of the Dutch resistance movement; Franciscus Hensen was sentenced to death and his co-defendants received long prison terms.
On August 1, 1944, Hager obtained another two death sentences on German Communists. Two days later, following his demand, 4 out of 5 Communists accused of anti-fascist activities were sentenced to capital punishment. In the same month Hager asked for the death penalty in the case of Luise Rieke and for hard labour in the case of her two co-defendants, because they had worked against Hitler and his criminal war.
As the representative of the Reich Prosecutor Hager demanded capital punishment for the Berlin workersportsman Siegfried Forstreuter on September 18, 1944. Like all death sentences asked for by Hager, this

harsh verdict was also executed. Some days later, on September 25, 1944, Hager prosecuted Alois Hamerski; he was also sentenced to death for making derogatory remarks about the Hitler regime.
His trail of blood can be traced up to the last weeks of the Third Reich. During the hearings of the 1st Panel on November 1, 1944, he asked for the death sentence on 4 Magdeburg officials of working-class organizations; considering as aggravating the fact that they had again joined the anti-fascist German resistance movement after many years of imprisonment in jails and concentration camps. The sentences were carried out although the end of the war was imminent.
In his judicial activities Wilmar Hager aimed at destroying all staunch opponents of the Hitler regime, Germans and foreign nationals Communists and democrats with the help of the Nazi emergency laws.
In West Germany, however, he is still able to work as a lawyer.

Münstermann, Dr. Wolfgang,
born on November 18, 1898
before 1945: President of the Special Court in Posen (Poznań), President of the Berlin Special Court, judge at the 3rd Panel of the People's Court
after 1945: Lawyer in Celle
After the Second World War was launched by Hitler fascism Münstermann worked at the Special Court II in Posen. As Provincial Court Director and President of the Special Court he tried Polish citizens and sentenced these to maximum penalties for their behaviour prior to the occupation.
As President of the Special Court II in Berlin, Münstermann also ensured the ruthless application of the Nazi emergency laws against German citizens as well as prisoners of war and slave-labourers deported from almost all countries occupied by Hitler's Wehrmacht. From this time alone 19 death sentences pronounced on Germans, Czechs and citizens of the USSR, Italy, France and Poland are in our hands, all of them for minor offences. In many other cases they were sentenced to many years of imprisonment.
Among his victims also figure three Frenchmen who were charged with having stolen a suitcase. All the accused, 21, 24 and 25 years of age were condemned to capital punishment.
At the 3rd Panel of the People's Court "Sabotage of the war effort" was also sufficient for him to sentence Germans and foreign nationals to death. As late as December 13, 1944, he took part in the trial of the Belgian Marcel van Halder as a judge. Marcel van Halder was sentenced to death under the above-mentioned accusation.
The Public Procurator's Office of the German Democratic Republic provided the competent West German judicial bodies with documentary evidence for instituting preliminary proceedings. However, he has still not been called to account.

Naucke, Dr. Kurt, born on June 9, 1905
before 1945: prosecutor in Hildesheim and Berlin; then First Prosecutor and deputy Prosecutor-General at the German Superior Provincial Court in Prague; prosecutor at the People's Court, from 1933 member of the NSDAP
today: First Senior Prosecutor at the Superior Provincial Court in Hanover
In his capacity as deputy Prosecutor-General at the German Superior Provincial Court in Prague, Naucke supervised the Special Courts in Prague and Brünn (Brno). He approved of actions to be brought, endorsed the sentences and submitted them to the Ministry of Justice for confirmation. Between 1943 and 1944 Naucke handed in no less than 20 death sentences of the Special Courts in Prague and Brünn on "citizens of the protectorate" for confirmation.
From the time of his activities at Freisler's People's Court which began early in 1944 and ended early in 1945, 19 death sentences on Czechoslovak citizens have become known so far. On January 10, 1945, Ferdinand Brotavek and on January 11, 1945, Jan Svoboda, both Czechoslovak citizens, as well as two other Czechoslovak resistance fighters were sentenced to death with Naucke's help. On January 16, 1945, he took part in two other trials during which the principal defendants were also sentenced to death.
As a representative of the Reich Prosecutor, Naucke acted as a hangman for the Hitlerite clique until the very last minute. As late as February 8, 1945, the Czechoslovak patriot Karel Hlava was sentenced to death for political underground activities as a result of Naucke's application.
After the defeat of the Hitler regime, despite his crimes, Naucke was given the opportunity to be First Prosecutor in Hanover, and trains a new generation of West German jurists.

Nebelung, Günter, born on March 24, 1896
before 1945: Superior Provincial Court President at the Superior Court of Brunswick; from 1944 to 1945 Divisional Head at the People's Court; since 1928 member of the NSDAP (membership no. 74 371), SA-Sturmführer
today: lawyer and notary at Seesen/Lower Saxony
The long-standing nazi Nebelung was a judge, and later president of the 4th Panel at the People's Court.
So far 28 death sentences pronounced on French, German and Czechoslovak citizens for their part in

the anti-fascist resistance movement are known to have been passed by the 4th Criminal Panel of the People's Court with Nebelung acting as presiding judge. Among them there were 5 persons involved in the attempted assassination of Hitler on July 20, 1944, who were all sentenced to death on September 8, 1944.
During the trial on November 7, 1944, 6 Frenchmen and 1 Luxemburger appeared in court because of their liaison with the resistance group 'parti de Gaulle'; 2 of the accused were sentenced to death, the others to many years in prison.
On November 8, 1944, 2 out of 6 accused French resistance fighters were sentenced to death, the rest to up to 6 years hard labour.
On November 9, 1944, the 4th Panel pronounced the death sentence on Gaston Rock. On November 10, 1944, another death sentence was passed and 6 other Frenchmen were condemned to many years hard labour. On November 11, 1944, there were two trials of 5 Frenchmen each, during which the principal defendants were sentenced to death.
Nebelung also presided over the trial of 19 French resistance fighters on November 21, 1944, 4 of whom were sentenced to death because they had helped P.O.W.'s to flee. On December 16, 1944, 7 German anti-fascists appeared before the 4th Panel; two of these—Albert Reiniger and Ludwig Bernhard—were sentenced to death. On the same day the Czechs Konstantin Hladky, Vaclav Jares and Miroslav Hudec received a death sentence.

Rathmayer, Otto, born on December 15, 1905

before 1945: Public prosecutor and representative of the Reich Prosecutor at the People's Court; member of the Nazi party from 1933, SS Untersturmführer

today: provincial court counsellor in Landshut

Rathmayer took part in 35 People's Court trials of citizens of Czechoslovakia between May 17, 1940 and October 24, 1944. In these trials predominantly anti-fascist resistance fighters and former members of the Czechoslovak army were convicted. A total of 78 death sentences and in addition long prison sentences were pronounced with his active assistance. In October 1944 Rathmayer prosecuted 27 Czechoslovak citizens in eight trials before the People's Court because of their patriotic acitivity. On one single day, October 20, 1944, five Czechoslovak citizens, Alois Mach, Frantisek Strasik, Frantisek Mendlik, Miroslav Tuma and Stanislav Zverina were condemned to death for "preparing to commit high treason", the application was made by Rathmayer. Rathmayer pleaded for the death sentence against the two Czechoslovak citizens Mastera and Nerat because they had helped "our enemies".
Also in October 1944, Rathmayer accused the German Fritz Werthmann of "sabotaging the war effort". Werthmann was accordingly sentenced to death on October 24, 1944.
There are 21 death sentences dating from December 1944 in which Rathmayer was involved as prosecutor. Among his victims was the Carmelite friar Franz Heyder whose 'crime punishable by death" consisted of the fact that in his sermon he "earnestly reproached the national socialists".
On the basis of comprehensive evidence and the applications for punishment submitted by the Association of Czechoslovak Resistance Fighters and the Socialist German Student Federation, the West German legal authorities felt obliged to introduce preliminary proceedings against Rathmayer. But the proceedings were stayed in February 1966 and the reasons given were that he was not conscious of acting contrary to the law when he passed judgement in the People's Court.

Rehse, Hans-Joachim, born on September 27, 1902

before 1945: from May 1934 until the end of the war judge in the People's Court, member of the NSDAP

after 1945: from January 1956 specially commissioned judge at the Provincial Administrative Court in Schleswig; acquitted in December 1968 in the review proceedings by the West Berlin court, afterwards he applied for admission to practise law.

The old-time Nazi Rehse took part in hundreds of cases against Germans and people from nearly every European nation during his years of activity in the People's Court. From this period, 231 death sentences are known which show that Rehse was responsible for deliberate judicial murder.
For the death sentence on Walter Arndt, professor of botany, who had expressed himself about the war guilt of the Nazis in September 1943, the following grounds were given: "He had to be sentenced to death so that the certainty of victory and thereby the fighting force of our homeland remains invincible." On January 8, 1945, Rehse "found in the name of the German people" that Theodor Neubauer "is dishonoured forever. He is to be punished with death." The sentence on the former Communist Reichstag Deputy Dr. Theodor Neubauer was carried out on February 5, 1945. Rehse had a decisive share in the death sentences on the clergymen Dr. Max Josef Metzger, Jakob Georg Gapp and Joseph Müller. Chaplain Müller was sentenced to death because of a "defeatist joke". The "proceedings" against Dr. Metzger on October 14, 1943, lasted only 70 minutes.
In 1962 an inquiry was begun on the basis of a charge made by the Carmelite friar Franz Heyder, who was sentenced to death in 1944 by the People's Court with the participation of Rehse. But only in the summer of 1967

was Rehse sentenced to five years in prison for "complicity in murder" as a result of a strong protest movement.
Rehse filed an appeal and his Nazi friends in West Germany put up bail of 200,000 marks to secure his release. The Federal Supreme Court quashed the sentence in May 1968. In the retrial which took place in West Berlin under the chairmanship of Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Dr. Ernst-Jürgen Oske, Rehse was acquitted with explicit reference to the West German emergency law that "no reproach can be made" against the state "if it has recourse to extraordinary and deterrent means in times of crisis".
Bonn's complete approval of the murder of opponents of the Hitler regime and fighters against Nazism as committed by Rehse is also expressed by the fact that he has been paid a total of 270,000 marks as pension out of the public treasury.
The result of all proceedings instituted against him and his rehabilitation by the West German legal authorities induced Rehse to ask for admission as a lawyer.

Schlüter, Dr. Franz, born on April 13, 1907

before 1945: District court counsellor, prosecutor and supervisor of executions at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

after 1945: Divisional head at the Federal Patent Court in Munich

District Court Counsellor Schlüter sentenced numerous German and foreign anti-fascists to death or to high prison terms because of their political convictions and activities against the fascist state or for their religious beliefs.
In the trial of December 10, 1942, against five Czechoslovak citizens in which Schlüter was involved, all the accused were sentenced to death for "preparing to commit high treason". The petitions for clemency submitted were rejected and the sentence carried out on May, 20, 1943, in Berlin-Plötzensee.
The death sentence on former Colonel Josef Petrik of the Czechoslovak army followed on January 20, 1943.
A trial was conducted before the People's Court on January 27, 1943, against seven Czechoslovak patriots who were accused of "preparing to commit high treason". Five of them were sentenced to death and two were given long terms of imprisonment.
On the same day the Germans Otto Walitzka and Elisabeth Scheitza of Berlin were sentenced to death with Schlüter's participation for "preparing to commit high treason".
As representative of the Reich Prosecutor Schlüter requested the death sentence on November 5, 1943, for a German who had fought the fascist regime for religious reasons.
On June 25, 1943, Schlüter supervised the execution of the death sentences passed on February 18, 1943, on two Belgian resistance fighters, and on March 6, 1944, the execution of ten further German and foreign anti-fascists in the Brandenburg penitentiary.
West German judicial authorities refrained from any investigation into his activities during the years of Hitler fascism giving him the possibility of promotion up to the post of divisional head at the Federal Patent Court in Munich.

Stark, Edmund, born on June 14, 1909

before 1945: District court counsellor at the Reich Prosecutor's Office of the People's Court

after 1945: Provincial court director in Ravensburg

As representative of the Reich prosecutor in the Nazi People's Court Stark requested the death sentence against German and Austrian anti-fascists in at least 50 cases.
Among his victims was Max Sievers, chairman of the German Freethinkers' Association. On November 9, 1943, Stark demanded the death sentence for Erich Garske and his wife Charlotte because they had hidden an anti-fascist sought by the Gestapo.
On May 27, 1943, the People's Court sentenced the Social-Democrats Hermann Frieb and Josef Wager to death. Frieb's 72-year-old mother was given 12 years in prison for supporting her son.
On May 28, 1943, Stark requested the death sentence for the Austrian Social-Democrats Alois and Josefine Brunner and long prison terms in other cases.
The 4th Panel of the People's Court sentenced Hermann Maasberg to death on Stark's application for "sabotaging the war effort" because in a letter to his nephew at the front he had told him about the real war situation.
"Sabotage of the war effort" and "preparation to commit high treason" also served Stark as an excuse for many other savage sentences on German and Austrian opponents of Nazism. As representative of the Reich prosecutor he demanded the death sentence on July 17, 1944, for Andreas Schillak and six other resistance fighters from the Rhineland. Stark was among Freisler's associates, who replied to the German people's growing desire for peace with legal terror.
As late as January 1945 Stark conducted the case against Otto Gradzki, teacher of commerce, because he had expressed his conviction that the defeat of the fascist regime was imminent. Stark also insisted on being personally present at many executions.

Strödter, Gustav, born on May 27, 1909

before 1945: District Court Counsellor at the Special Court in Linz, Austria, and investigating judge at the People's Court, member of the NSDAP

after 1945: District Court Director in Wetzlar, Hesse

From January 1940 Strödter was District Court Counsellor at the Special Court and from September 1940 investigating judge at the People's Court. In recognition of his services in the merciless application of the Nazi terror laws he was awarded the War Service Cross in 1943. As presiding judge or associate judge at the Linz Special Court Strödter brought about at least 12 death and many savage sentences with prison terms up to ten years. He condemned, among others, German and Austrian clergymen for "treachery".

The Greek slave labourers Nikolaus Kondojianis, 19 years old, and Andreas Dadopolus, 22 years old, had taken possession of two pairs of trousers and two pistol holsters which had been lying around in a works grounds. The verdict of the Linz Special Court stated: "They excused their action by saying that their trousers were torn and that they only wanted to replace them. They had not thought that so much value would be placed on old trousers lying around in the rubble. They further alleged that they wanted to make shoe soles out of the back part of the pistol holsters as their shoes were also badly in need of repair . . . The damaged condition of their clothing and shoes is no excuse." With the cooperation of Strödter the young Greeks were sentenced to death with the justification "the accused have therefore behaved especially abominably".

On February 27, 1944, the Linz Special Court sentenced the Frenchman Marius Berry to death with Strödter's participation because he had taken a skirt, a shirt, a pair of shoes and a loaf of bread out of a car damaged in an air attack.

Along with Germans and Austrians, Strödter's victims were primarily French prisoners-of-war or Polish and Czechoslovak slave-labourers who, because of their working and living conditions, had got into a situation in which they had to offend against the Nazi emergency laws in some way.

The fate of the people against whom Strödter introduced preliminary proceedings on behalf of the People's Court is not known. The death sentences and long prison terms pronounced in the Linz special court, for which he was largely responsible, show the eagerness with which Strödter ruthlessly applied the authority conferred upon him in the interest of the criminal Hitler clique.

At no time was Strödter called upon in West Germany to answer for his actions.

Documentation

Copy
1 D 421/44
A J 1935/44

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against the commercial employee *Lucian* Albrecht Hermann Ferdinand *Pickert* of Berlin, born on June 25, 1882, in Berlin-Steglitz

on remand pending trial

for sabotaging the war effort

the People's Court, 1st Panel, decided on October 31, 1944, following the indictment submitted by the Reich prosecutor in the main procedure of November 14, 1944, in which

People's Court Counsellor Duve, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Dr. Reimers,
Ortsgruppenleiter Winter,
Reich Judge Dr. Ilz,
Oberbereichsleiter Badimus,
took part as judges,
First Public Prosecutor Hennig
took part as representative of the Reich prosecutor:

Lucian Pickert had expressed his regret to two fellow-citizens that the attempt on the Führer's life had failed. He thereby placed himself on the side of the traitors of July 20.

He is hereby declared to be dishonoured forever and will be punished with death.

Grounds:

Abschrift.
1 J 421/44
4 J 1935/44

IM NAMEN DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKES !

In der Strafsache gegen

den kaufmännischen Angestellten Lucian Albrecht Hermann Ferdinand P i c k e r t aus Berlin, geboren am 25.Juni 1882 in Berlin-Steglitz,

zur Zeit in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,

wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung,
hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1.Senat, auf die am 31.Oktober 1944 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts in der Hauptverhandlung vom 14.November 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter:

Volksgerichtsrat Duve, Vorsitzer,
Kammergerichtsrat Dr.Reimers,
Ortsgruppenleiter Winter,
Reichsrichter Dr.Ilz,
Oberbereichsleiter Redlmus,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Erster Staatsanwalt Hennig,

für Recht erkannt:

Lucian P i c k e r t hat zwei Volksgenossen gegenüber sein Bedauern über das Mißlingen des Anschlages gegen den Führer zum Ausdruck gebracht. Damit hat er sich auf die Seite der Verräter vom 20.Juli gestellt.

Er ist hierdurch für immer ehrlos geworden und wird mit dem T o d e bestraft.

Gründe.

6 J 165/42 g
2 H 43/42

In the name of the German People!
In the criminal case against

1. the bookkeeper Ferdinand *Strasser*, born on April 3, 1901, in Krems on the Danube, his last residence being there,
2. the unskilled labourer Franz *Zeller*, born on October 31, 1900, in Krems on the Danube, his last residence being there,
3. the cabinet-maker Johann *Hoffmann*, born on Dezember 4, 1895, in Mauernbach, his last residence being in Krems, all of them being detained on remand pending trial

for preparing to commit high treason,
the People's Court, 2nd Panel, decided on the basis of the main procedure of June 12, 1942, in which
the Vice-President of the People's Court,
Engert, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Fikeis,
SS Oberführer Tscharmann,
SS Brigadeführer, Chief Constable Bolek,
SS Oberführer Hartmann,
took part as judges,
First Public Prosecutor Figge
took part as representative of the Reich prosecutor,
Senior Secretary Schmidt
took part as registrar:

All accused persons are sentenced to death and the loss of civil rights for life for preparing to commit high treason.
The accused are ordered to pay the costs of the trial.
De jure

Grounds:

6 J 165/41 g
2 H 43/42

Im Namen des Deutschen Volkes

In der Strafsache gegen

1.) den Buchhalter Ferdinand S t r a s s e r, geboren am 3.April 1901 in Krems an der Donau, zuletzt dort wohnhaft gewesen,

2.) den Hilfsarbeiter Franz Z e l l e r, geboren am 31. Oktober 1900 in Krems a.d.Donau, zuletzt dort wohnhaft gewesen ,

3.) den Tischler Johann H o f f m a n n , geboren am 4.Dezember 1895 in Mallernbach, zuletzt in Krems wohnhaft gewesen ,

sämtlich z.Zt. in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,

wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat

hat der Volksgerichtshof , 2. Senat , auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung vom 12. Juni 1942, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter :

Vizepräsident des Volksgerichtshofs Engert, Vorsitzer,
Oberlandesgerichtsrat Fikeis,
SS-Oberführer Tscharmann,
SS-Brigadeführer Polizeipräsident Bolek,
SS-Oberführer Hartmann ,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Erster Staatsanwalt Figge ,

als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle:

Obersekretär Schmidt ,

für Recht erkannt :

Alle Angeklagten werden wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat zum Tode und zum Verlust der bürgerlichen Ehrenrechte auf Lebenszeit verurteilt .

Die Angeklagten haben die Kosten des Verfahrens zu tragen.

Von Rechts wegen .

Gründe.

The Reich Prosecutor
in the People's Court

Berlin-Plötzensee,
June 25, 1943
Place of execution

6J 248/41

Execution of the death sentence
on
Ruth Österreich

Present:
as Supervisor of the execution:
District Court Counsellor Dr. Schlüter
as representative of the Registry:
Court employee Karpe

At 7. 12. p.m. the condemned person, hands tied behind her back, was brought in by two prison officials. Executioner Röttger of Berlin was ready with his three assistants.

Further present was:
Prison official Inspector Rösler

After ascertaining the identity of the person brought before him with that of the convict, the supervisor gave order for the execution to take place. The convict, who was calm and composed allowed herself to be placed on the guillotine without resistance whereupon the executioner proceeded to decapitatepe her and then reported that the sentence had been executed.
The execution lasted 16 seconds from the time the prisoner was brought in to the report of completion.

signed: Dr. Schlüter signed: Karpe

Der Oberreichsanwalt
beim Volksgerichtshof.

Berlin-Plötzensee, den 25. Juni 1943
(Richtstätte des Strafgefängnisses)

6 J 248 / 41

Vollstreckung des Todesurteils
gegen

Ruth Österreich.

Gegenwärtig:
als Vollstreckungsleiter:

Amtsgerichtsrat Dr. Schlüter

als Beamter der Geschäftsstelle:

Justizangestellter Karpe

Um 19[12] Uhr wurde der Verurteilte, die Hände auf dem Rücken gefesselt, durch zwei Gefängnisbeamte vorgeführt. Der Scharfrichter Röttger aus Berlin stand mit seinen drei Gehilfen bereit.

Anwesend war ferner:
der Gefängnisbeamte-Inspektor Rösler,

Nach Feststellung der Personengleichheit des Vorgeführten mit dem Verurteilten beauftragte der Vollstreckungsleiter den Scharfrichter mit der Vollstreckung. Der Verurteilte, der ruhig und gefaßt war, ließ sich ohne Widerstreben auf das Fallbeil legen, worauf der Scharfrichter die Enthauptung mit dem Fallbeil ausführte und sodann meldete, daß das Urteil vollstreckt sei.

Die Vollstreckung dauerte von der Vorführung bis zur Vollzugsmeldung 16 Sekunden.

1 L 230/44
3 J 772/44

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against
the Jesuit Priest Professor Alois *Grimm* of Feldkirch, Vorarlberg, born on October 24, 1886, in Külsheim,
on remand pending trial
for sabotaging the war effort,
the People's Court, 1st Panel, accepted the following indictment submitted by the Reich Prosecutor in the main procedure of August 12, 1944, in which

President of the People's Court Dr. Freisler, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Dr. Reimers,
SS Brigadeführer, Major-General of the Waffen SS Tscharmann,
SA Brigadeführer Hauer,
NSDAP Bereichsleiter Fischer
took part as judges,
First Public Prosecutor Hennig
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor:

Alois *Grimm*, a Jesuit priest, had expressed himself in the fourth and beginning of the fifth year of the war to fellow citizens, including a soldier, in a very demoralizing, demagogical and defeatist way.
He thereby attacked our fighting strength in the service of enemy propaganda.
He has thus dishonoured himself forever. He will be punished with death.

1 L 230/44
3 J 772/44

IM NAMEN DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKES !

In der Strafsache gegen

den Jesuitenpater Professor Alois G r i m m aus Feldkirch/Vorarlberg, geboren am 24. Oktober 1886 in Külsheim,

zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Polizeihaft,

wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung,

hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1.Senat, auf die am 6.Juli 1944 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts in der Hauptverhandlung vom 12. August 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter:

Präsident des Volksgerichtshofs Dr. Freisler, Vorsitzer,
Kammergerichtsrat Dr. Reimers,
SS-Brigadeführer Generalmajor der Waffen-SS Tscharmann,
SA-Brigadeführer Hauer,
Bereichsleiter der NSDAP Fischer,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Erster Staatsanwalt Hennig,

für Recht erkannt:

Alois G r i m m , ein Jesuitenpater, hat im vierten und am Anfang des fünften Kriegsjahres zu Volksgenossen, darunter zu einem Soldaten, sich schwer zersetzend, hetzerisch und defaitistisch geäußert.

Er hat damit im Dienste der Feindpropaganda unsere Kampfkraft angegriffen.

Dadurch hat er sich für immer ehrlos gemacht. Er wird mit dem T o d e bestraft.

Certified Copy
1 L 310/44
4 T 1550/44

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against
the encaser Aloisius *Hamerski* from Berlin, born on June 21, 1897, in Hutta, district of Konitz
in remand pending trial,
for sabotaging the war effort,
the People's Court, 1st Panel decided, following the indictment submitted on August 28, 1944, by the Reich Prosecutor in the main procedure on September 25, 1944, in which

Provincial Court Director Stier, presiding judge,
Provincial Court Director Dr. Schlemann,
Gauhauptamtsleiter Hartung,
National Socialist Motorists' Corps,
Brigadeführer Heinsius,
Oberabschnittsleiter Brunner
took part as judges;
Provincial Court Counsellor Hager
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor:

The defendant, Aloisius *Hamerski* made strongly defeatist remarks in August, 1943, in front of apprentices and, thereby, tried to sabotage our war effort. Therefore, he is sentenced to death and forever deprived of his civil rights.
The correctness of the above copy is, herewith, certified and it is confirmed that the sentence is executable.
Berlin, September 25, 1944.

Ulbricht, Senior Judicial officer
as registrar
Certified:
(signed) Witt, Senior Judicial
Secretary as registrar

Begl. Abschrift.

1 L 310/44
4 J 1550/44

Jm N a m e n des D e u t s c h e n V o l k e s !

Jn der Strafsache gegen
den Einschaler Aloisius H a m e r s k i aus Berlin, geboren am 21. Juni 1897 in Hutta, Krs. Konitz,

zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Haft,

wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung,
hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1. Senat, auf die am 28. August 1944 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts in der Hauptverhandlung vom 25. September 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter :

Landgerichtsdirektor Stier, Vorsitzer,
Landgerichtsdirektor Dr. Schlemann,
Gauhauptamtsleiter Hartung,
NSKK-Brigadeführer Heinsius,
Oberabschnittsleiter Brunner,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts :

Landgerichtsrat Hager,

für Recht erkannt :

Der Angeklagte Aloisius H a m e r s k i hat im August 1943 gegenüber Lehrlingen sich schwer defaitistisch geäußert und dadurch unsere Wehrkraft zu zersetzen gesucht. Er wird daher zum T o d e verurteilt und verliert die Ehrenrechte für immer.

Die Richtigkeit der vorstehenden Abschrift wird beglaubigt und die Vollstreckbarkeit des Urteils bescheinigt.

Berlin, den 25. September 1944

Ulbricht, Justizinspektor
als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle

Beglaubigt:

Will , Justizobersekretär
als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle

Copy
3 L 497/44
3 J 368/44

In the Name of the German People!

In the criminal case against
Karl-Hans *Sternheim*, without occupation, of Stadtroda, born on July 3, 1901, in Weimar,
on remand pending trial
for sabotaging the war effort
the 3rd Panel of the People's Court has decided on the basis of the main procedure of November 21, 1944, in which

People's Court Counsellor Dr. Greulich, presiding judge,
Provincial Court Director Storbeck,
SA Brigadeführer Hauer,
Kreisamtsleiter Diestel,
Ortsgruppenleiter Kelch
took part as judges;
Prosecutor Bellwinkel took part
as representative of the Reich Prosecutor's Office:

The accused Karl-Hans Sternheim repeatedly made defeatist remarks to other fellow-citizens.
He is therefore sentenced to death and declared to be dishonoured forever.

Grounds:

The accused Karl-Hans Sternheim is the son of the deceased writer and comedy playwright Carl Sternheim, who died of paralysis. After having visited various secondary schools he passed the final examinations at a commercial college and started his apprenticeship at a publishing house. Subsequently he attended various educational establishments, always for short periods only, without passing final examinations. His conduct at such an establishment finally resulted in his transfer to a lunatic asylum.

Abschrift .
3 L 497/ 44
3 J 368/ 44

IM NAMEN DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKES !

In der Strafsache gegen
den berufslosen Karl-Hans S t e r n h e i m aus Stadtroda, geboren am 3. Juli 1901 in Weimar, zur Zeit in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,
wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung
hat der Volksgerichtshof , 3. Senat , auf Grund der Hauptver - handlung vom 21. November 1944 , an welcher teilgenommen haben
als Richter :
Volksgerichtsrat Dr. Greulich , Vorsitzer ,
Landgerichtsdirektor Storbeck ,
SA-Brigadeführer Hauer,
Kreisamtsleiter Diestel ,
Ortsgruppenleiter Kelch ,
als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts :
Staatsanwalt Bellwinkel
für Recht erkannt :

Der Angeklagte Karl-Hans Sternheim hat sich im Jahre 1943 anderen Volksgenossen gegenüber fortgesetzt defaitistisch ge - äußert .

Er wird daher zum Tode und zum dauernden Ehrverlust verur - teilt .

Gründe.

Der Angeklagte Karl-Hans Sternheim ist der Sohn des an Para- lyse verstorbenen Schriftstellers und Lustspieldichters Carl Sternheim. Nach dem Besuch verschiedener höherer Schulen machte er auf einer Handelsschule das Abschlußexamen und ging dann bei einem Buchverlag in die Lehre. Anschließend besuchte er immer nur für kurze Zeit mehrere Lehranstalten, ohne jedoch eine Abschluß- prüfung abzulegen . Sein Verhalten in einer solchen Anstalt hatte dann schließlich zur Folge , daß er einer Heilanstalt überwiesen und im Dezember 1923 entmündigt wurde, weil er als haltloser Psychopath insbesondere wegen seiner völligen Unfähigkeit zu ge -

Certified Copy
4 L 270/44
10 J 50/44

In the Name of the German People!

In the criminal case against

1. the shunter Robert *Bayon*, born on May 9, 1908, in Berke-Plage, Departement Pas de Calais, France,
2. the shunter Louis *Baudouin*, born on February 2, 1920, in St. Germaine en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, France,
3. the blacksmith Jean *Bidegainberry*, born on February 4, 1922, in Ostobat Asme, Departement Basses Pyrénées, France,
4. the shunter André *Brismeur*, born on March 23, 1912, in Orville, Departement Loiret, France,
5. the shunter Jean *Buiret*, born on July 21, 1921, in Alleriot, Departement Saône et Loire, France,
6. the shunter Henri *Compain*, born on December 31, 1907, in Angoulème, Departement Charante, France,
7. the shunter François *Dehert*, born on January 20, 1900, in Paris, France,
8. the shunter Pierre *Dubouies*, born on December 19, 1912, in Villeurbanne, Departement Rhône, France,
9. the blacksmith Jakob *Fix*, born on April 11, 1909, in Schiltigheim in Alsace,
10. the fitter Marcel *Golfier*, born on November 17, 1913, in Riedesheim in Alsace,
11. the shunter Fernand *Harscouet*, born on May 25, 1921, in Croissy sur Seine, Departement Seine et Oise, France,
12. the labourer André *Hervé*, born on May 23, 1920, in St. Germaine en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, France,
13. the shunter Marcel *Landois*, born on January 31, 1921, in St. Germain en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, France,
14. the shunter Jean *Langlet*, born on July 19, 1924, in Calais, Departement Calais, France,
15. the shunter Charles *Legué*, born on June 23, 1911, in Boulogne, Departement Seine, France,
16. the welder Camille Roger *Masse*, born on December 7, 1921, in Paris, France,
17. the shunter Marius *Mathieu*, born on July 13, 1912, in Bessèges, Departement Gard, France,
18. the shunter Jean *Mercier*, born on April 17, 1924, in Montesson-Laborde, Departement Seine et Oise, France,
19. the labourer Raymond *Olivier*, born on March 14, 1913, in St. Tropez, Departement Var, France,

all of French citizenship
their last residence being in Linz/Danube,
all at present on remand pending trial for support of the enemy, the 4th Panel of the People's Court has decided at the trial of November 20 and 21, 1944, in which

Divisional head Nebelung, presiding judge,
Senior Provincial Court Counsellor Haumann,
Major-General of the State Police ret. Meissner,
Reich Judge Dr. Ilz,
SA Standartenführer Koch,
took part as judges;
Provincial Court Director Dr. Lenhardt
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

The accused *Bayon*, *Fix*, *Harscouet*, *Mercier*, *Masse*, *Compain*, *Mathieu*, *Langlet*, *Golfier* and *Landois* have helped in various degrees French POWs to flee from Linz in 1943. They are condemned for support of the enemy: *Bayon*, *Fix*, *Harscouet* and *Mercier* each to death, *Masse*, *Compain*, *Mathieu* and *Langlet* each to 6 years hard labour, *Golfier* and *Landois* each to 5 years hard labour.

The accused *Bidegainberry*, *Brismeur*, *Buiret* and *Legué* assisted several co-defendants to organize escapes. They are condemned for complicity in support of the enemy: *Bidegainberry* and *Brismeur* each to 4 years hard labour, *Buiret* and *Legué* each to 3 years hard labour.

The accused *Baudouin*, *Dehert*, *Dubouies*, *Hervé* and *Olivier* are each condemned to 3 years hard labour for not having reported the activities in support of the enemy of their co-defendants.

Detention on remand is compensated for those sentenced to terms of imprisonment: for Baudouin, Brismeur, compain, Dehert, Golfier, Hervé, Langlet, Legué, Masse, Mathieu and Olivier with 14 months each, for Bidegainberry, Buiret, Dubouies and Landois with 13 months each.

The accused are ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

The correctness of the above copy is confirmed and it is certified that the sentence is executable.

Berlin, November 28, 1944
signed Barth, Chief Judicial Officer
as registrar
Certified:
(Signed) Kose, Senior Judicial Secretary
as registrar

Begl.Abschrift
4 L 270/44
10 J.50/44

I m N a m e n
d e s D e u t s c h e n V o l k e s !
In der Strafsache gegen

1.) den Rangierer Robert B a y o n , geboren am 9. Mai 1908 in Berke-Plage, Departement Pas de Calais, Frankreich,
2.) den Rangierer Louis B a u d o u i n , geboren am 2. Februar 1920 in St. Germain en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, Frankreich,
3.) den Schmied Jean B i d e g a i n b e r r y, geboren am 4.Februar 1922 in Ostobat Asme, Departement Basses Pyrennes, Frankreich,
4.) den Rangierer André B r i s m e u r , geboren am 23. März 1912 in Orville, Departement Loiret, Frankreich,
5.) den Rangierer Jean B u i r e t , geboren am 21. Juli 1921 in Alleriot, Departement Saone et Loire, Frankreich,
6.) den Rangierer Henri C o m p a i n , geboren am 31. Dezember 1907 in Angouléme, Departement Charante, Frankreich,
7.) den Rangierer François D e h e r t , geboren am 20. Januar 1900 in Paris, Frankreich,
8.) den Rangierer Pierre D u b o u i e s , geboren am 19. Dezember 1912 in Villeurbanne, Departement Rhone, Frankreich,
9.) den Schmied Jakob F i x , geboren am 11. April 1909 in Schiltigheim im Elsaß,
10.) den Schlosser Marcel G o l f i e r , geboren am 17. November 1913 in Riedesheim im Elsaß,
11.) den Rangierer Fernand H a r s c o u e t , geboren am 25. Mai 1921 in Croissy sur Seine, Departement Seine et Oise, Frankreich,
12.) den Arbeiter André H e r v é , geboren am 23. Mai 1920 in St. Germain en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, Frankreich ,
13.) den Rangierer Marcel L a n d e i s , geboren am 31. Januar 1921 in St. Germain en Laye, Departement Seine et Oise, Frankreich,

14.)

14.) den Rangierer Jean L a n g l e t , geboren am 19. Juli 1924 in Calais, Departement Calais, Frankreich,
15.) den Rangierer Charles L e g u é , geboren am 23. Juni 1911 in Boulogne, Departement Seine, Frankreich,
16.) den Schweißer Camille Roger M a s s e , geboren am 7. Dezember 1921 in Paris, Frankreich,
17.) den Rangierer Marius M a t h i e u , geboren am 13. Juli 1912 in Besseges, Deparetement Jard, Frankreich,
18.) den Rangierer Jean M e r c i e r , geboren am 17. April 1924 in Montesson-Laborde, Departement Seine et Oise, Frankreich,
19.) den Arbeiter Raymond O l i v i e r , geboren am 14. März 1913 in St. Tropez, Departement Var, Frankreich,

sämtlich französische Staatsangehörige,
sämtlich zuletzt in Linz/Donau wohnhaft gewesen,
sämtlich zur Zeit in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,
wegen Feindbegünstigung
hat der Volksgerichtshof, 4. Senat, auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung vom 20. und 21. November 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter :

Senatspräsident Nebelung, Vorsitzer,
Oberlandesgerichtsrat Haumann,
Generalmajor der Landespolizei a.D. Meißner,
Reichsrichter Dr. Ilz,
SA-Standartenführer Koch,
als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:
Landgerichtsdirektor Dr. Lenhardt,

für Recht erkannt :

Die Angeklagten B a y o n , F i x, H a r s c o u e t , M e r c i e r , M a s s e , C o m p a i n , M a t h i e u , L a n g l e t , G o l f i e r und L a n d o i s haben im Jahre 1943 in Linz in verschiedenem Umfange französischen Kriegsgefangenen zur Flucht verholfen. Sie werden wegen Feindbegünstigung verurteilt und zwar B a y o n , F i x, H a r s c o u e t und M e r c i e r ein jeder zum Tode , M a s s e, C o m p a i n, M a t h i e u und L a n g l e t ein jeder zu 6 Jahren Zuchthaus, G o l f i e r und

Lan-

L a n d o i s ein jeder zu 5 Jahren Zuchthaus.

Die Angeklagten B i d e g a i n b e r r y, B r i s m e u r, B u i r e t und L e g u é haben verschiedene Mitangeklagte bei der Fluchthilfe unterstützt. Sie werden wegen Beihilfe zur Feindbegünstigung verurteilt und zwar : B i d e g a i n b e r r y und B r i s m e u r ein jeder zu 4 Jahren Zuchthaus, B u i r e t und L e g u é ein jeder zu 3 Jahren Zuchthaus.

Die Angeklagten B a u d o u i n, D e h e r t, D u b o u i e s, H e r v é und O l i v i e r werden ein jeder zu 3 Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt, weil sie das feindbegünstigende Treiben der Mitangeklagten nicht angezeigt haben.

Die Untersuchungshaft wird den zu einer Freiheitsstrafe verurteilten Angeklagten angerechnet und zwar bei B a u d o u i n, B r i s m e u r, C o m p a i n, D e h e r t, G o l f i e r, H e r v é, L a n g l e t, L e g u é, M a s s e, M a t h i e u und O l i v i e r mit je 14 Monaten, bei B i d e g a i n b e r r y, B u i r e t, D u b o u i e s und L a n d o i s mit je 13 Monaten.

Die Kosten des Verfahrens fallen den Angeklagten zur Last.

Die Richtigkeit der vorstehenden Abschrift wird beglaubigt und die Vollstreckbarkeit des Urteils bescheinigt.

Berlin, den 28. November 1944

gez. Barth, Justizoberinspektor

als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle.

Beglaubigt :

, Justizobersekretär

als Urkundsbeamter der Geschäftsstelle.

4 H 264.44
6 J 138.44

In the Name of the German People!

In the criminal case against

1. the foreman Gaston *Rock* from Buss near Diedenhofen, born there on July 27, 1910,
2. the pointsman Jacob *Manick* from Rörchingen near Diedenhofen, born on October 3, 1898, in Hayingen near Diedenhofen,
3. the bricklayer Emil *Rock* from Buss near Diedenhofen born on February 4, 1908, in Modelingen near Metz,
4. the turner Karl *Birenne* from Buss near Diedenhofen, born on May 24, 1910, in Blettingen near Diedenhofen,
5. the machine operator Karl *Kimm* from Buss-Blettingen near Diedenhofen, born on May 4, 1914, in Postdorf near Saarburg,
6. the foreman Franz *Lamm* from Blettingen near Diedenhofen, born on July 9, 1894, in Saaralben near Forbach,
7. the machine operator Alfred *Klein* from Buss near Diedenhofen, born on October 28, 1901 in Zittersheim near Zabern,

all at present on remand pending trial,

for preparing to commit high treason and supporting the enemy, the 4th Panel of the People's Court has decided on the basis of the main procedure of November 9, 1944, in which

Divisional head Nebelung, presiding judge,
Provincial Court Director Heider,
SA Brigadeführer Hohm,
SS Brigadeführer Fischer,
SA Obergruppenführer Herzog,
took part as judges;
Provincial Court Director Dr. Lenhardt
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor:

The accused were members of the resistance group "parti de Gaulle" in the surroundings of Metz during 1942 and 1943. *Moreover*, Gaston *Rock* was very active in recruiting members, *Manick* to a lesser degree. *Therefore*, the following sentences are passed for support of the enemy and preparation to commit high treason:

Gaston *Rock* is condemned to death and declared to be dishonoured for ever,

Monick is condemned to 10 years hard labour and declared to be dishonoured for 10 years,

Emil *Rock* to 6 years hard labour and declared to be dishonoured for 6 years,

Birenne and *Kimm* to 4 years hard labour and declared to be dishonoured for 4 years,

Klein to 3 years hard labour and declared to be dishonoured for 3 years,

Lamm to two years and six months hard labour.

Detention is compensated for the terms of imprisonment in the case of *Manick*, *Kimm*, *Lamm* and *Klein* (8 months each) and of Emil *Rock* and *Birenne* (9 months each).

The two seized wireless sets are confiscated.

The accused are ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

Grounds:

The accused are resident in the borderland of Lorraine. Up to the time of the return of this area, which is ancient German land according to historical development and the nationality of its inhabitants, they were French nationals. Now they are citizens of the Reich unless countermanded. They are accused of being guilty of support of the enemy and of preparing to commit high treason by promoting the activities of the resistance group "parti de Gaulle" in the town of Metz and its surroundings during 1942 and 1943.

The "parti de Gaulle" was founded in the summer of 1942 by the crane driver Derhan from Mundelingen near Metz, now deceased, and the carpenter Guenet, now fugitive. The group aimed to support the activities of the traitorous general de Gaulle. Its aim was to assist in making Lorraine French again, following the expected invasion of the Anglo-Americans and the entry of the troops of de Gaulle in Lorraine. It was planned to occupy the public buildings, to arrest the members of the National Socialist Party and the National Socialist organisations and to liberate the political prisoners. The members of the "parti de Gaulle" were to participate in the military actions of de Gaulle's troops."

4 H 264.44
6 J 138.44

I m N a m e n
d e s D e u t s c h e n V o l k e s
In der Strafsache gegen

1.) den Vorarbeiter Gaston R o c k aus Russ bei Diedenhofen, dort geboren am 27. Juli 1910,

2.) den Werksbahn-Weichensteller Jacob M a n i c k aus Rörchingen bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 3.Oktober 1898 in Hayingen bei Diedenhofen,

3.) den Maurer Emil R o c k aus Russ bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 4. Februar 1908 in Modelingen bei Metz,

4.) den Dreher Karl B i r e n n e aus Buss bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 24. Mai 1910 in Blettingen bei Diedenhofen,

5.) den Maschinisten Karl K i m m aus Buss-Blettimgen bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 4.Mai 1914 in Postdorf bei Saarburg,

6.) den Vorarbeiter Franz L a m m aus Blettingen bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 9. Juli 1894 in Saaralben bei Forbach,

7.) den Maschinisten Alfred K l e i n aus Buss bei Diedenhofen, geboren am 28.Oktober 1901 in Zittershaim bei Zabern,

sämtlich zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Haft,

wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat und Feindbegünstigung hat der Volksgerichtshof, 4.Senat, auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung vom 9.November 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter:

Senatspräsident Nebelung, Vorsitzer,
Landgerichtsdirektor Heider,
SA-Brigadeführer Hohm,
SS-Brigadeführer Fischer,
SA-Obergruppenführer Herzog,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Landgerichtsdirektor Dr.Lenhardt,

für Recht erkannt:

Die Angeklagten sind in den Jahren 1942 und 1943 in der Umgebung von Metz Mitglieder der Widerstandsgruppe "parti de Gaulle" gewesen. Gaston Rock hat sich darüber hinaus erheblich, Manick in geringerem Umfange werbend betätigt. Es werden daher wegen Feindbe-

günstigung

günstigung und Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat verurteilt:

Gaston R o c k zum T o d e und zum dauernden Verlust der Ehrenrechte,

Manick zu 10 Jahren Zuchthaus und 10 Jahren Ehrverlust,

Emil Rock zu 6 Jahren Zuchthaus und 6 Jahren Ehrverlust,

Birenne und Kimm zu 4 Jahren Zuchthaus und 4 Jahren Ehrverlust,

Klein zu drei Jahren Zuchthaus und drei Jahren Ehrverlust,

Lamm zu zwei Jahren sechs Monaten Zuchthaus.

Auf die verhängten Freiheitsstrafen wird die erlittene Haft angerechnet, bei Manick, Kimm, Lamm und Klein mit je acht Monaten und bei Emil Rock und Birenne mit je neun Monaten.

Die zwei beschlagnahmten Rundfunkgeräte werden eingezogen.

Die Angeklagten haben die Kosten des Verfahrens zu tragen.

G r ü n d e .

Die Angeklagten stammen aus dem Grenzland Lothringen. Bis zur Rückgewinnung dieses nach der geschichtlichen Entwicklung und der Volkszugehörigkeit seiner Bewohner urdeutschen Landes besaßen sie die französische Staatsangehörigkeit. Jetzt sind sie Reichsangehörige auf Widerruf. Ihnen wird zur Last gelegt, sich dadurch der Feindbegünstigung und der Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat schuldig gemacht zu haben, daß sie in den Jahren 1942 und 1943 in Metz und Umgegend die Bestrebungen der Widerstandsgruppe "parti de Gaulle" förderten.

Die "parti de Gaulle" wurde im Sommer 1942 von dem inzwischen verstorbenen Kranführer Derhan aus Mundelingen bei Metz und dem jetzt flüchtigen Modellschreiner Guenot gegründet. Sie sollte die Bestrebungen des Verrätergenerals de Gaulle unterstützen. Ihr Ziel war, im Anschluß an die erwartete Invasion der Anglo-Amerikaner und den Einmarsch der Truppen de Gaulles in Lothringen mitzuhelfen, Lothringen wieder französisch zu machen. Es war geplant, die öffentlichen Gebäude zu besetzen, die Mitglieder der NSDAP. und der nationalsozialistischen Verbände festzunehmen und die politischen Häftlinge zu befreien. Die Angehörigen der "parti de Gaulle" sollten sich am Kampf der Truppen de Gaulles mit der Waffe in der Hand beteiligen.

Derhan

Copy
6 J 135/42
6 M 79/43

In the name of the German People

In the criminal case against

1. the economist, Hermann *Frieb* from Munich, born on December 11, 1909, in Mauerkirchen (Upper Bavaria),
2. the electrician Josef *Wager* from Augsburg, born there on December 29, 1905,
3. the turner, Otto *Sauler* from Augsburg, born there on September 26, 1900,
4. the widow, Paula *Frieb*, née Lettenbaur from Munich, born on November 22, 1871, in Deggendorf (Upper Bavaria),

all of them on remand pending trial

for preparation to commit high treason and other crimes the People's Court, 6th Panel, decided on the basis of the main procedure on May 27, 1943, in which

People's Court Counsellor Hartmann, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Granzow,
SS Brigadeführer Tscharmann,
Chief Constable Bolek,
Gauhauptstellenleiter Ahmels
took part as judges;
District Court Counsellor Stark
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

The accused, Hermann *Frieb* and Josef *Wager*, played a leading role up to 1942 in the attempt to create an organization advocating the aims of the illegal Social-Democratic Party which are tantamount to high treason and thereby encouraging the enemy. In addition, *Frieb* undertook to betray state secrets. In 1941 and 1942, Otto *Sauler* belonged to the same organization although it is not proved that he held a leading position.

The accused Paula *Frieb* helped her son and his comrades in their treasonous activities up to 1942 and listened to foreign broadcasting stations.

Therefore,

Hermann *Frieb* and *Wager* are sentenced to death and deprived of civil rights forever,

Sauler and Paula *Frieb* are each sentenced to 12–twelve–years hard labour and to the loss of civil rights for 10 years.

One year of remand custody will be deducted from the sentence of the accused, Paula Frieb,

The accused are ordered to pay the costs of the trial.
de jure

Grounds:

The accused, Hermann Frieb, Josef Wager and Otto Sauler have taken a Marxist stand for a long time. Years before the revolution in Germany (the reference is to the advent of Nazism-transl.), Frieb was a member of the pro-Marxist organization "Naturfreunde". In 1932–33 he belonged to the SPD in Munich. In November 1932 he joined the Socialist Students' League in Munich and for one term acted as their chairman. Wager has been active in the Social Democratic Working Youth (SAJ) since 1923, the SPD and the free Metal Workers' Trade Union. In the SAJ he held the function of local group leader for a municipal district of Augsburg. In the SPD he was on the Youth Committee. At the beginning of 1933 he belonged to the Reichsbanner (militant SPD organization–transl.). Sauler was organized in the free Metal Workers' Trade Union from 1919 to 1933. In 1929 he joined the "Naturfreunde". Politically, he sympathized with the SPD. Frau Frieb can be described as politically not very interested. Under the influence of her deceased husband she was a member of the Independent Social-Democratic Party for only three or four months without being very active for this party. Of the accused, only Hermann Frieb has been previously convicted . . .

Abschrift.
6 J 135/42
6 H 79/43

Im Namen des Deutschen Volkes

21

In der Strafsache gegen

1.) den Diplomvolkswirt Hermann F r i e b aus München, geboren am 11. Dezember 1909 in Mauerkirchen (Oberbayern),

2.) den Elektroinstallateur Josef W a g e r aus Augsburg, geboren am 29. Dezember 1905 daselbst,

3.) den Dreher Otto S a u l e r aus Augsburg, geboren am 26. September 1900 daselbst,

4.) die Witwe Paula F r i e b, geborene Lettenbaur aus München, geboren am 22. November 1871 in Deggendorf (Oberbayern),

sämtlich zur Zeit in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,

wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat und anderer Straftaten

hat der Volksgerichtshof, 6. Senat, auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung vom 27. Mai 1943, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter:

Volksgerichtsrat Hartmann, Vorsitzer,
Kammergerichtsrat Granzow,
SS-Brigadeführer Tscharmann,
Polizeipräsident Bolek,
Gauhauptstellenleiter Ahmels,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Amtsgerichtsrat Stark,

für Recht erkannt:

Die Angeklagten Hermann Frieb und Josef Wager haben sich führender Stellung bis 1942 um die Aufrichtung einer Organisation mit hochverrätertschen Bestrebungen im Sinne der illegalen sozialdemokratischen Partei bemüht und damit gleichzeitig den Feind begünstigt. Frieb hat es außerdem unternommen, Staatsgeheimnisse

zu verraten. Otto Sauler hat der gleichen Organisation in den Jahren 1941 und 1942 angehört, ohne nachweisbar eine führende Stellung bekleidet zu haben.

Die Angeklagte Paula Frieb hat ihrem Sohne und seinen Tatgenossen bis 1942 bei ihrem hochverräterischen Treiben Hilfe geleistet und ausländische Sender gehört."

Es werden deswegen

Hermann Frieb und Wager zur Todesstrafe und zu dauerndem Ehrverlust,

Sauler und Paula Frieb je zu 12 - zwölf - Jahren Zuchthaus und 10 - zehn - Jahren Ehrverlust

verurteilt. Der Angeklagten Frieb wird ein Jahr der erlittenen Haft auf die erkannte Freiheitsstrafe angerechnet.

Die Angeklagten tragen die Kosten des Verfahrens.

Von Rechts wegen.

Gründe.

Die Angeklagten Hermann F r i e b, Josef W a g e r und Otto S a u l e r haben seit langem auf dem Standpunkt des Marxismus gestanden. Frieb war schon mehrere Jahre vor dem Umbruch in Deutschland Mitglied des marxistisch ausgerichteten Vereins der "Naturfreunde". 1932/1933 gehörte er in München der SPD. an. Im November 1932 trat er der sozialistischen Studentenschaft in München bei und versah ein Semester lang das Amt des geschäftsführenden Vorsitzenden. Wager betätigte sich seit 1923 in der Sozialdemokratischen Arbeiterjugend (SAJ.), der SPD. und dem freigewerkschaftlichen Metallarbeiterverband. In der SAJ. versah er das Amt eines Ortsgruppenleiters für einen Bezirk von Augsburg. In der SPD. arbeitete er im Jugendausschuß. Anfang 1933 gehörte er auch dem Reichsbanner an. Sauler war von 1919 bis 1933 im freigewerkschaftlichen Metallarbeiterverband organisiert. 1929 hatte er sich dem Verein der "Naturfreunde" angeschlossen. Politisch sympathisierte er mit der SPD. Frau Frieb muß als politisch wenig interessierte Person bezeichnet werden. Sie war unter dem Einfluß ihres verstorbenen Mannes lediglich drei oder vier Monate Mitglied der USP., ohne sich für diese Partei besonders zu betätigen. Von den Angeklagten ist nur Hermann Frieb vorbestraft, und zwar mit einer Geldstrafe wegen

Ver-

1 L 373/44
5 a J 474/44

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against
the university professor Dr. *Ernst* Max *Mohr* from Prague, born on April 20, 1910, in Ebersbach,
on remand pending trial
for sabotaging the war effort
the People's Court, 1st Panel decided, following the indictment submitted on October 11, 1944, by the Reich Prosecutor, at the main procedure of October 24, 1944, in which

Provincial Court Director Stier, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Rehse,
National Socialist Motorists' Corps
Brigadeführer Heinsius,
SA Oberführer Hell,
Reichshauptamtsleiter Giese
took part as judges,
First Prosecutor Figge
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

Ernst M o h r held seriously demoralizing speeches to German women at the turn of the 4th and 5th year of war, particularly calling the Führer megalomaniac and describing our situation as hopeless.
As demoralizing propagandist of the enemy he has lost his honour for ever. He is to be punished with **death**.

Grounds:

J L 373/44
5a J 474/44

Im Namen des Deutschen Volkes !

In der Strafsache gegen

den Universitätsprofessor Dr. Ernst Max M o h r aus Prag,
geboren am 20. April 1910 in Ebersbach,
zur Zeit in dieser Sache in gerichtlicher Untersuchungshaft,
wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung,
hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1. Senat, auf die am 11. Oktober 1944 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts in der Hauptverhandlung vom 24. Oktober 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter :

Landgerichtsdirektor Stier, Vorsitzer,
Kammergerichtsrat Rehse,
NSKK-Brigadeführer Heinsius,
SA-Oberführer Hell,
Reichshauptamtsleiter Giese,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts :

Erster Staatsanwalt Figge,

für Recht erkannt :

Ernst M o h r hat um die Wende des 4. und 5. Kriegsjahres zu deutschen Volksgenossinnen schwer zersetzende Reden geführt, insbesondere den Führer als größenwahnsinnig und unsere Lage als hoffnungslos bezeichnet.

Als Zersetzungspropagandist unserer Feinde hat er sich damit für immer ehrlos gemacht. Er wird mit dem T o d e bestraft.

G r ü n d e .

Man sollte annehmen, daß der Angeklagte, der sich auf Grund seiner offenbar überdurchschnittlichen Fähigkeiten in jungen Jahren zu einer geachteten Stellung im akademischen Leben emporgearbeitet hat und dem im Jahre 1943 ein Lehrstuhl an der Universität in P r a g verliehen worden ist, auch in seinem privaten Leben sich

als

1 L 453/44
5 J 1468/44

typed 20/12/44 Radandt

In the name of the German People

In the criminal case against

the Carmelite priest, Franz *Heyder*, of the Carmelite Monastery in Mariahilfsberg (Bavaria), born on November 30, 1904, in Lorenzen,

on remand pending trial,

for sabotaging the war effort,

the People's Court, 1st Panel decided, following the indictment submitted by the Reich Prosecutor on November 15, 1944, at the main procedure held on December 20, 1944, in which

People's Court Counsellor Dr. Illner, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Rehse,
SA Brigadeführer Hohm,
Vice-Admiral von Heimburg,
Divisional Head of the National Socialist Party Court in East Prussia, Koelling,
took part as judges;
District Court Counsellor Rathmayer
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

In the summer of 1944, Franz *Heyder*, as Catholic priest held a sermon in church seriously reproaching our National Socialist leadership and calling the enemies' terrorist air raids on German cities a just punishment of God.

As a demoralizing propagandist for the enemy he is for ever deprived of his civil rights. He is punished with death.

Grounds:

1 L 453/44
5 J 1463/44

gef. 20. 12.44 Radandt

I m N a m e n d e s D e u t s c h e n V o l k e s !

In der Strafsache gegen

den Karmeliterpater Franz H e y d e r vom Karmeliterkloster Mariahilfsberg (Bayern), geboren am 30. November 1904 in Lorenzen,

zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Haft,

wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung,

hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1. Senat, auf die am 15. 11. 44 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts in der Hauptverhandlung vom 20. Dezember 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter:

Volksgerichtsrat Dr. Illner, Vorsitzer,

Kammergerichtsrat Rehse,

SA-Brigadeführer Hohm,

Vizeadmiral z. V. von Heimburg,

Kammervorsitzender des Gaugerichts Ostpreußen der NSDAP Koelling,

als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:

Amtsgerichtsrat Rathmayer,

für Recht erkannt:

Franz Heyder hat im Sommer 1944 als katholischer Priester von der Kanzel herab schwerste Vorwürfe gegen unsere nationalsozialistische Führung erhoben und die feindlichen Terrorangriffe auf deutsche Städte als eine gerechte Strafe Gottes bezeichnet.

Als Zersetzungspropagandist unserer Feinde ist er für immer ehrlos. Er wird mit dem T o d e bestraft.

G r ü n d e !

Copy
4 H 258/44
6 J 137/44

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against

1. the crane-driver Léo *Depont* from Stahlheim near Metz, born on October 19, 1913, in Klingen near Metz,
2. the crane-driver Karl *Müntzer* from Stahlheim near Metz, born there on September 11, 1913,
3. the turner Georg *Bäuerle* from Stahlheim near Metz, born on February 8, 1913, in Beuwingen near Diedenhofen,
4. the book-keeper Otto *Osswald* from Stahlheim near Metz, born there on December 10, 1905,
5. the municipal worker Renatus *Noirez* from Klein-Mövern near Metz, born in Albenhofen near Metz on October 6, 1908,
6. the crane-driver, Adam *Novak* from Klein-Mövern near Metz, born on December 21, 1915, in Recklinghausen,

all of them on remand pending trial,
for preparation to commit high treason and supporting the enemy,
the People's Court, 4th Panel decided on the basis of the trial on November 8, 1944, in which

Divisional head Nebelung, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Haumann,
SA Brigadeführer Hohm,
SS Brigadeführer Fischer,
SA Obergruppenführer Herzog took part as judges,
Provincial Court Director Dr. Lenhardt
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

The accused Dupont and Noirez recruited members for the resistance group "parti de Gaulle" in Metz in 1943. The defendants Müntzer, Bäuerle and Osswald were members of the group without being very active. Therefore, for the crime of supporting the enemy and preparing high treason are sentenced:
Dupont and *Noirez* to death
and the permanent loss of civil rights
Bäuerle to six years hard labour and the loss of civil rights for the same period
Osswald to five years hard labour and the loss of civil rights for the same period
Müntzer to four years hard labour and the loss of civil rights for the same period.
The accused Nowak knew about the existence of the "parti de Gaulle". Because he failed to give information to the police he is condemned to five years hard labour.
The detention on remand will be compensated in the prison terms, i.e. nine months for Müntzer and Bäuerle, eight months for Osswald and seven months for Nowak.
The radio sets found in the homes of Depont, Bäuerle and Osswald are to be confiscated.
The accused are ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

Grounds:

In the summer of 1942 the now deceased crane-driver, Derhan from Mundelingen began building up a resistance group hostile to the German Reich. The fugitive cabinet-maker Guenot participated in founding the organization giving it the name "parti de Gaulle". As the name says, the members of the group wanted to support the traitorous general de Gaulle. They expected de Gaulle and his troops to march into Lorraine after the Anglo-American invasion. The resistance group was to stand by and help make Lorraine French again. It was planned to occupy the public buildings, arrest the members of the NSDAP and the National Socialist organizations and free the political prisoners. The members of the "parti de Gaulle" were to fight together with de Gaulle's troops with weapons which were to be placed at their disposal . . .

Abschrift
4 H 258/44
6 J 137/44

I m N a m e n
d e s D e u t s c h e n V o l k e s !

In der Strafsache gegen

1.) den Kranführer Leo D u p o n t aus Stahlheim bei Metz, geboren am 19. Oktober 1913 in Klingen bei Metz,
2.) den Kranführer Karl M ü n t z e r aus Stahlheim bei Metz, geboren am 11. September 1913 ebenda,
3.) den Schlosser Georg B ä u e r l e aus Stahlheim bei Metz, geboren am 8. Februar 1913 in Bewingen bei Diedenhofen,
4.) den Buchhalter Otto Osswald aus Stahlheim bei Metz, dort geboren am 10. Dezember 1905,
5.) den städtischen Arbeiter Renatus N o i r e z aus Klein-Mövern bei Metz, geboren am 6. Oktober 1908 in Albenhofen bei Metz,
6.) den Kranführer Adam N o w a k aus Klein Mövern bei Metz, geboren am 21. Dezember 1915 in Recklinghausen,

sämtlich zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Haft,
wegen Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat und Feindbegünstigung
hat der Volksgerichtshof, 4. Senat, auf Grund der Hauptverhandlung vom 8. November 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben

als Richter :
Senatspräsident Nebelung, Vorsitzer,
Oberlandesgerichtsrat Haumann,
SA-Brigadeführer Hohm,
SS-Brigadeführer Fischer,
SA-Obergruppenführer Herzog,
als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts :
Landgerichtsdirektor Dr. Lenhardt,

für Recht erkannt :

Die Angeklagten Dupont und Noirez haben 1943 für die Widerstandsgruppe "parti de Gaulle" in Metz Mitglieder geworben. Die Angeklagten Müntzer, Bäuerle und Osswald waren Mitglieder der Gruppe, ohne sich erheblich zu betätigen. Es werden daher wegen

Feind-

Feindbegünstigung und Vorbereitung zum Hochverrat verurteilt :

Dupont und Noirez zum T o d e
und dauernden Verlust der Ehrenrechte,
Bäuerle zu sechs Jahren Zuchthaus und zum Ehrverlust auf die gleiche Dauer,
Osswald zu fünf Jahren Zuchthaus und zum Ehrverlust auf die gleiche Dauer,
Müntzer zu vier Jahren Zuchthaus und zum Ehrverlust auf die gleiche Dauer.
Der Angeklagte Nowak hatte Kenntnis von dem Bestehen der "parti de Gaulle". Weil er keine Anzeige erstattet hat, wird er zu fünf Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt.
Auf die verhängten Freiheitsstrafen wird die erlittene Haft angerechnet, bei Müntzer und Bäuerle mit je neun Monaten , bei Osswald mit acht und bei Nowak mit sieben Monaten.
Die bei den Angeklagten Dupont, Bäuerle und Osswald sichergestellten Rundfunkgeräte werden eingezogen.
Die Kosten des Verfahrens fallen den Angeklagten zur Last.

G r ü n d e :

Im Sommer 1942 begann der inzwischen verstorbene Kranführer Derrian aus Mundelingen bei Metz mit dem Aufbau einer reichsfeindlichen Widerstandsgruppe. Der jetzt flüchtige Modellschreiner Guenot war bei der Gründung der Organisation beteiligt und gab ihr den Namen "parti de Gaulle". Wie schon der Name sagt, sollten die Mitglieder der Gruppe die Bestrebungen des Verrätergenerals de Gaulle unterstützen. Im Anschluß an die Invasion der Anglo-Amerikaner erwartete man, daß de Gaulle mit seinen Truppen in Lothringen einmarschieren werde. Dann sollte die Widerstandsgruppe bereit stehen, um mitzuhelfen, Lothringen wieder französisch zu machen. Es war geplant, die öffentlichen Gebäude zu besetzen, die Mitglieder der NSDAP und der nationalsozialistischen Verbände festzunehmen und die politischen Häftlinge zu befreien. An dem Kampf der Truppen de Gaulles gegen das Reich sollten die Angehörigen der "parti de Gaulle" sich mit den Waffen beteiligen, die im rechten Augenblick zur Verfügung ge-

In the name of the German People
in the criminal case against

1. *Kondojianis* Nikolaus, born on December 15, 1924, in Patras, Greece, labourer, Greek orthodox, unmarried, lives in Steyr, Reithoffer Camp,
2. *Dadopulos* Andreas, born on December 15, 1921, in Patras, Greece, labourer, Greek orthodox, lives in Steyr, Reithoffer Camp,

the Linz Special Court at a trial carried out in the provincial Court building in Steyr on March 1, 1944, in which took part:

as presiding judge: Provincial Court Director Dr. Eypeltauer,
as associate judge: District Court Counsellor Strödter
as Counsel for the prosecution: Prosecutor Belzeder,

decided:

"The accused Nikolaus *Kondojianis* and Andreas *Dadopulos* took two pairs of trousers from the ruins of a bomb-damaged house and two pistol holsters from a bomb-damaged building on the grounds of the Steyr Works on February 29, 1944.

Therefore, they are sentenced to death
as plunderers.

They are ordered to pay the costs of the trial."

Grounds:

The now 19-year old Nikolaus Kondojianis came from Patras in Greece, where he had worked in a factory. On February 15, 1944, he received employment in the Steyr Works. His father is a factory worker in Patras. He claims to be without previous convictions. He is of Greek nationality and Greek origin.

The 22-year-old defendant Andreas Dadopulos came with him on February 15, 1944, from his home in Patras to Steyr. He, too, started as worker in the Steyr Works . . .

KLs 29/44

Im Namen des Deutsehen Volkes !

In der Strafsache gegen :

1./ K o n d o j i a n i s Nikolaus, geb. am 15.12.1924 in Patras Griechenland, Hilfsarbeiter, griech. orth., ledig, wohnhaft in Steyr, Reithoffer Lager,

2./ D a d o p u l o s Andreas, geb. am 15.12.1921 in Patras, Griechenland, Hilfsarbeiter, griech.orth., wohnh. in Steyr, Lager Reithoffer,

hat das Sondergericht Linz/bei der im Landgerichtsgebäude Steyr durchgeführten Sitzung am 1.3.1944, an der teilgenommen haben :

Vorsitzender : LGD.Dr. Eypeltauer,
Beisitzer : AGR. Stöödter,
Beamter der Staatsanwaltschaft : STA. Belzeder,
zu Recht erkannt :

„ Die Angeklagten Nikolaus Kondojianis und Andreas Dadopulos haben sich am 29.2.1944 in Steyr aus den Trümmern eines bombengeschädigten Hauses zwei Hosen und im bombengetroffenen Werksgelände der Steyr-Werke 2 Pistolentaschen angeeignet.

Sie werden hiefür als Plünderer zum

T o d e

verurteilt.

Sie haben die Kosten des Strafverfahrens zu tragen . "

G r ü n d e :

Der jetzt 19 Jahre alte Nikolaus Kondojianis kam am 15.2.1944 aus Patras in Griechenland, wo er Fabrieksarbeiter gewesen/war, nach Steyr und als Arbeiter in die Steyr-Werke. Sein Vater ist in Patras Fabrieksarbeiter. Er behauptet, unbescholten zu sein. Er ist griechischer Volkstums und griechischer Staatsangehöriger.

Der 22 Jahre alte Angeklagte Andreas Dadopulos ist mit ihm zusammen am 15.2.1944 aus seinem Heimatorte Patras in Steyr angekommen. Auch er trat als Arbeiter bei den Steyr Werken ein. Er war

In the name of the German People!

In the criminal case against
the shunting operator Roman *Knetsch* of Tuchel, born on December 30, 1902, in Koslinka, Tuchel area,
on remand pending trial
for sabotaging the war effort
the People's Tribunal, 1st Panel, following the indictment of the Reich Prosecutor drafted on April 27, 1944, and submitted on May 25, 1944, decided in the main procedure on June 9, 1944, in which

Provincial Court Director Stier, presiding judge,
Superior Provincial Court Counsellor Rehse,
General Labour Leader von Hangold,
Gauhauptstellenleiter Ahmels,
Ministerial Director Dr. Linden
took part as judges;
Provincial Court Counsellor von Zeschau,
took part as representative of the Reich Prosecutor.

Roman *Knetsch* read out or distributed among German fellow-countrymen, including soldiers, slanderous leaflets dropped in March, 1944. As a demoralizing propagandist of our enemies he has forfeited his honour for ever. He will be punished by death.

Grounds:

The Reich Prosecutor
at the People's Court
4 J 884/44

Brandenburg (Havel)-Görden, July 17, 1944

Execution of the Death Sentence
against
Roman *Knetsch*

Present:
as Supervisor of the execution
District Court Counsellor
R a t h m a y e r
as representative of the registry:
court employee Herr Karpe

At 3.22 p.m. the convict was brought in, his hands tied behind his back, by two prison officials. Executioner Böttger of Berlin and his three assistants were ready.
Also present was the prison doctor, Dr. Hartung.
Following the establishment of the identity of the man brought before him with that of the convict, the supervisor gave order for the execution to take place. The condemned, who was calm and composed, allowed himself to be placed under the guillotine without resistance, whereupon the executioner proceeded to decapitate him and thereafter reported that the sentence had been executed.
The duration of the execution, from the presentation up to the executioner's report, was 7 seconds.

(signed) Rathmayer Karpe

Abschrift
1 b 161/44
J 554/44

IN NAMEN DES DEUTSCHEN VOLKES !

In der Strafsache gegen

den Rangierarbeiter Roman K n e t s c h aus Tuchel, geboren am 30.Dezember 1902 in Koslinka,Krs. Tuchel, zur Zeit in dieser Sache in Polizeihaft, wegen Wehrkraftzersetzung, hat der Volksgerichtshof, 1. Senat, auf die am 25. Mai 1944 eingegangene Anklage des Herrn Oberreichsanwalts vom 27.April 1944 in der Hauptverhandlung am 9.Juni 1944, an welcher teilgenommen haben:

als Richter:
Landgerichtsdirektor Stier, Vorsitzer,
Kammergerichtsrat Rehse,
Generalarbeitsführer von Mangold,
Gauhauptstellenleiter Ahmels,
Ministerialdirigent Dr. Linden,
als Vertreter des Oberreichsanwalts:
Landgerichtsrat von Zeschau,

für Recht erkannt:

Roman Knetsch hat im März 1944 abgeworfene Hetzflugblätter deutschen Volksgenossen, darunter Soldaten, zum Teil vorgelesen, zum Teil sie selbst lesen lassen. Als Zersetzungspropagandist unserer Feinde ist er für immer ehrlos. Er wird mit dem

T o d e

bestraft.

Gründe:

Der Oberreichsa[illegible] den, den 17. Juli 1944
beim Volksgerichtshof.

4 J 884/44

Vollstreckung des Todesurteils
gegen:
Roman K n e t s c h

Gegenwärtig:
als Vollstreckungsleiter:
AGR. R a t h m e y e r
als Beamter der Geschäftsstelle:
Justizangestellter K a r p e

Um 15[22] Uhr wurde der Verurteilte, die Hände auf dem Rücken gefesselt, durch zwei Gefängnisbeamte vorgeführt. Der Scharfrichter R ö t t g e r aus B e r l i n stand mit seinen drei Gehilfen bereit.

Anwesend war ferner:
der Anstaltsarzt Dr. E-w-e-r-s.
Hartung.

Nach Feststellung der Personengleichheit des Vorgeführten mit dem Verurteilten beauftragte der Vollstreckungsleiter den Scharfrichter mit der Vollstreckung. Der Verurteilte, der ruhig und gefaßt war, ließ sich ohne Widerstreben auf das Fallbeilgerät legen, worauf der Scharfrichter die Enthauptung mit dem Fallbeil ausführte und sodann meldete, daß das Urteil vollstreckt sei.

Die Vollstreckung dauerte von der Vorführung bis zur Vollzugsmeldung 7 Sekunden.

Rathmeyer Karpe

HX 632 A1 W9 NO-523
WORLD COMMUNISM IN THE 20TH
CENTURY A COLLECTION OF
PAMPHLETS ACCOMPANIED BY A
39268382 HSS

HX 632 A1 W9 no.523
World communism in the 20th
century.

0172047A MAIN

523